FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 073 *16 April 1981*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

PRAVDA Reviews Community Unity, East-West Relations [Vishnevskiy, 12 Apr] CC 1
Iran's UN Delegate Hits U.S. on Hostage Agreement CC 5
UN Decolonization Committee Discusses Guam CC 5
'Unconstructive' U.S. Stance at Madrid Talks Hit [Goncharov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 8 Apr] CC 6

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Military Interest in Shuttle Program Noted A 1
Submarine Communications Work To Speed Up A 1
U.S., PRC Interference in Afghanistan Claimed [Beglov] A 1
Disregard of Agreements Shows U.S. as Unreliable A 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Arkhipov Meets Mongolian-Soviet Society Delegation [IZVESTIYA 9 Apr] C 1
Social Security Agreement Signed With Mongolia [IZVESTIYA 8 Apr] C 1
Briefs: USSR-Japan Society Meeting C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Afghan Ministry Official Hits Insurgent Activities D 1
Afghan Islamic Affairs Spokesman Interviewed D 1
Anniversary of Soviet-Indian Relations Noted D 1
Indian CP on Thatcher Visit, Cites Differences D 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on 10th SED Congress Activities F 1
PRAVDA Reports Opening Day [Averchenko, Voronov, Kazmin, 12 Apr] F 1
Honecker Speech Reported [PRAVDA 12 Apr] F 2
15 April Proceedings F 5
Soviet Ambassador Cited on West Berlin's Status [DPA] F 5
CPSU Sends Regrets on Death of SED's Grueneberg [PRAVDA 12 Apr] F 6
Kania Holds Meeting With PZPR Members 14 Apr F 6
'Anti-Soviet' Gathering Held at Warsaw Cemetery [PRAVDA] F 7
Lomeyko Comments on Polish Opposition Activities [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA] F 7
PZPR Strength, Activities in Silesia Viewed [Losoto in PRAVDA 15 Apr] F 10
Rightwing Solidarity Leaders Destroying Economy [IZVESTIYA] F 11
Warsaw University Criticism of Socialism Scored [Viktorov] F 12
Western Media's Activities in Poland Rapped [Taratuta] F 13
CSSR's Chnoupek Views Bloc Unity, Poland, Detente [Musyelyan in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 10 Apr] F 15

WESTERN EUROPE

AUCCTU's Shibayev Receives FRG Counterpart [TRUD 11 Apr] G 1
Marchuk Receives Chairman of FRG Company G 1
Tikhonov Writes on FRG Government Cooperation [DPA] G 1
Khabarov Warns of NATO Plans for Porto Santo G 1
Italian Trade Union Delegation Visits Uzbekistan G 2
Italian Writers Sign Protocol in Moscow G 2

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Iranian Measures To 'Regulate' Political Activity [Filippov in PRAVDA 13 Apr] H 1
Brezhnev, Bourguiba Exchange Greeting Messages H 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Skobelev Analyzes Crocker's Mission to Africa J 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Grishin Addresses Moscow Gorkom Meeting R 1
Kunayev Takes Part in Kazakh Writers Congress R 1
Solomentsev Speaks at Saratovskaya Oblast Meeting R 1
Shcherbitskiy Attends Ukrainian Komsomol Meeting R 1
AFP: Soviet Police Arrest Two Lithuanian Dissidents R 1

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Shcherbitskiy on Scientific-Industrial Integration [PRAVDA UKRAINY 26 Mar] S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

First CSA Spring Sowing Report for 1981 Received T 1
Radio Reports Developments for 13-15 April T 1
13 April T 1
14 April T 2
15 April T 2
Shevardnadze Attends Land Reclamation Meeting T 2
Briefs: Khabarovsk Poultry Factory T 2

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Launch of Cosmos-1264 Earth Satellite Reported U 1
Medical, Other Experiments Aboard Orbital Complex U 1
Ceremony Marks 20th Anniversary of Gagarin Flight [PRAVDA 11 Apr] U 1
Bratislava PRAVDA Interviews Soviet Cosmonaut [Bak 14 Apr] U 2

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Koldunov Interviewed on Air Defense Policy [PRAVDA 12 Apr] V 1
Army, Navy Billeting, Maintenance Meeting Held [Kulikov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Apr] V 2
Military Press Urged To Explain Party Tasks [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Apr] V 2

PRAVDA REVIEWS COMMUNITY UNITY, EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD151031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 81 p 5

[Untitled "International Review" by Sergey Vishnevskiy]

[Text] Toward New Frontiers

In these spring days the powerful vital forces of world socialism and the lofty dynamism of our community of fraternal states are being displayed expressively. Following the Bulgarian communists' forum, the 16th CPCZ Congress was held and yesterday the 10th SED Congress began. The fraternal parties' congresses are summing up the results of creative work, analyzing shortcomings and omissions, and outlining new frontiers in socialist building.

The fraternal parties are welcoming the 26th CPSU Congress decisions as valuable aid and support in their creative activity.

The congresses are noting that to resolve the increasingly profound and complex tasks it is necessary to work even better, more effectively, in a more organized manner, to make broader use of the experience of the other socialist states, and to pool efforts and resources more rationally in the interests of each of our countries and the entire community. Under present conditions special significance attaches to the further intensification of socialist economic integration on the basis of long-term programs and to supplementing the coordination of national economic plans with the coordination of economic policy as a whole. Collaborating within the CEMA framework, the fraternal countries can satisfy many of their most vital economic needs. It was pointed out from the CPCZ Congress rostrum that the successful fulfillment of the Seventh 5-Year Plan tasks is dependent on more active participation by the republic in socialist economic integration.

The socialist community's achievements are a source of irritation to imperialism. International reaction resorts to all kinds of provocation and subversion to prevent the building of a new way of life and to undermine the erode socialism. On the eve of the Czechoslovak communists' forum Western propaganda did its utmost to attempt to ascribe some sinister goals to it. These slanderous canards perished on the very day the congress opened. Throughout the week threats have continued to emanate from the NATO capitals addressed to socialist Poland and its allies, and attempts have been made to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

Under these conditions it is essential to cherish and to strengthen the unity of our community. This was stated clearly and resolutely from the rostrums of the fraternal parties' congresses.

The improvement of joint operations by the Warsaw Pact armies accords with the vital interests of all socialist community countries. On 7 April the "Soyuz-81" joint command exercise by the allied armies and navies showed the improved standard of operational training of generals, admirals and officers and helped to strengthen the personnel's combat friendship and educate them in a spirit of internationalism. It is no accident that this planned exercise generated an access of rage in the NATO camp. It convincingly confirmed that our states' defense alliance is a reliable shield for socialist gains.

Standard-Bearers of Detente Policy

"By safeguarding our socialist community we are defending the peoples' most priceless possession--peace and security," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev observed in his speech at the 16th CPCZ Congress. "This is so because the socialist countries are now making a decisive contribution to the prevention of war and because they act as the standard-bearers of the policy of detente and disarmament."

The Soviet leader's speech in Prague met with great international response. It has been welcomed by broad political and public circles in various countries as a new manifestation of the far-sighted, consistent Leninist peace policy and wisdom of the CPSU and Soviet state. The speech supplements and develops the proposals put forward at the 26th congress of our party and aimed at resolving the most acute and urgent international problems. L. I. Brezhnev has convincingly shown that these proposals were not put forward for the sake of propaganda but to help to achieve mutually acceptable accords for the sake of world peace.

The burning problem of curbing the arms race on our continent, which is becoming mortally dangerous to all European peoples, is on the agenda of European and international life. To embark on the practical solution of this problem the USSR proposes initially at least to draw the line at what exists now, that is, to stop the further deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons belonging to the USSR and the NATO countries, including U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons in this region, or the replacement of existing weapons in the European zone. The establishment of such a moratorium would create a more favorable atmosphere for talks with a view to limiting and reducing the nuclear weapons stockpiled in Europe.

There are no grounds for objecting to the Soviet proposal for a moratorium, L. I. Brezhnev's speech proved in a reasoned way the unsoundness of the position of the Western powers, which are so far failing to show a readiness for talks.

The Soviet Union's good will and its readiness to promote by every means the solution of urgent international problems are meeting with understanding and approval in many countries. The Paris newspaper LE FIGARO assesses L. I. Brezhnev's speech as "diplomatic activation in the direction of the Western powers."

The USSR's call for the limitation and halting of the arms race has been heard and warmly approved by numerous public forces. Mass antiwar movements are developing in the FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium, Britain and other European countries and in the United States. The Washington POST writes that significant public circles in Europe are objecting to NATO plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missile weapons on the continent. It is no accident that Washington strategists have recently expressed unconcealed alarm at the scope of the peace champions' demonstrations. According to AP reports, they have even demanded that their West European partners "try to break down feelings in their countries."

Last week Washington again tried to conduct a requiem for detente. "Detente is an illusion. Detente is dead," U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger asserted. White House Staffer R. Pipes had come out with a similar "obituary" earlier. Here it is appropriate to recall Mark Twain's sarcastic comment: "The reports of my death are greatly exaggerated."

The events of the past week show vividly how deep are the roots of detente and how carefully many states and peoples are safeguarding its shoots. This was manifested during the visit to Austria by N. A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The talks in Vienna confirmed the two sides' interest in preserving and developing the detente process. Austrian federal Chancellor B. Kriesky asserted that the Alpine republic still advocates and will continue to advocate the detente policy.

At the Soviet-Austrian talks special attention was paid to the new initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress. B. Kriesky expressed great interest in particular in the USSR's proposal to expand the zone of confidence-building measures.

Last Monday saw the 33d anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Finnish treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid on whose basis good-neighborly relations are successfully developing between the two countries. Our ties with the land of Suomi are a good example of peaceful coexistence in action. Finnish President U. K. Kekkonen shares the high assessment of these ties given at the 26th CPSU Congress.

The desire of many states to march along the path initiated at the conference on security and cooperation in Europe has been manifested at the Madrid meeting. U.S. diplomacy's attempts to turn this forum into an arena of psychological warfare and confrontation are failing. Obvious progress can be observed in the work of the meeting, and the business-like compilation of the final document is underway. Despite the U.S. delegation's obstruction, the idea of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe has met with universal recognition. Those taking part in the forum note that this has been greatly promoted by the 26th CPSU Congress initiatives. On 11 April the meeting adjourned for 3 weeks. There are real opportunities for achieving its successful conclusion with the adoption of positive solutions.

Detente is alive. To preserve, expand and deepen its beneficial process is the most important foreign policy task of the socialist countries and all healthy forces in the world.

Flight of the Hawks

Secretary of State A. Haig and Defense Secretary C. Weinberger made their first transatlantic trips last week as members of the new U.S. administration. The head of the foreign policy department visited Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Spain and a number of NATO countries. The Pentagon chief attended the Bonn session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group and also visited Britain and Italy. Such great significance was attached to these trips on the banks of the Potomac that they were not called off even after the wounding and hospitalization of President R. Reagan.

The foreign public has also shown considerable interest in the Washington figures' tours, since it had to be seen how the new U.S. administration's foreign policy looked in practice, in interstate communication.

Although the secretaries' itineraries differed they had the same main goals--to impose U.S. hegemonist plans everywhere and on everyone, to urge on the arms race and to aggravate international tension by every means. Everywhere the transatlantic visitors used the methods of diktat and blackmail. They invariably brandished the "Soviet military threat" bogey to camouflage Washington's aggressive designs.

Weinberger demonstrated the "Wild West" style particularly zealously. At the meeting of NATO defense ministers, according to NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG, he shocked his colleagues with his "ultimatum-charged" tone. The secretary threatened his partners, saying that the United States "has no intention of tolerating their inadequate military efforts," or else "the present favorable U.S. attitude to NATO could change."

Weinberger intimidated West Europeans by every means with the "threat from the East." He offered the Bonn meeting participants the lie that there is an imbalance between NATO and Warsaw Pact forces. He succeeded in achieving the inclusion in the session concluding communique of an anti-Soviet clause and of a point about observance of the schedule for deploying the new U.S. nuclear missile weapons.

The Pentagon man attacked the idea of nuclear arms limitation talks. He categorically rejected ratification of the SALT II treaty as "unbalanced and failing to promote stability." He rejected utterly the idea of setting a deadline for the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks broken off in Geneva.

Although the Nuclear Planning Group communique smoothes over the edges, there is evidence that behind the session's closed doors acute contradictions emerged. According to the Rome newspaper PAESE SERA the Europeans rejected Weinberger's hard line and did not give in to the Pentagon's blackmail. The West German newspaper DIE WELT reports that the session took place "under the sign of profound contradictions between the United States and other NATO members. "Under growing pressure from the peace-loving forces, many West European NATO members cannot blindly follow the United States in unleashing an unbridled arms race. In this connection observers draw attention to FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt's warning that, unless talks on nuclear missile arms limitation with the USSR begin soon, Bonn will have problems in relations with Washington. Obviously, the further growth of contradictions within NATO is to be expected in the future.

Secretary of State Haig is at great pains to publicize the "complete success" of his tour and in particular his Near East trip. However, even the people accompanying him are surreptitiously ridiculing these complacent assertions. If the secretary did succeed in anything then it was in kindling and creating new centers of tension. He succeeded in securing the Cairo regime's agreement to the deployment of U.S. troop contingents in Sinai and the use of bases on Egyptian territory. He encouraged Tel Aviv's aggressive impulses--which was immediately manifested in new acts of armed provocation by the Israeli military in souther Lebanon. In Paris he militated for "international" military intervention in Lebanon's affairs.

However, Haig failed to achieve his main goal of securing "strategic agreement" from the states in the region to the creation of an anti-Soviet alliance. He was openly rebuked in Jordan and Saudi Arabia. The secretary of state's entourage is now complaining that "some Arab leaders evidently fail to understand the gravity of the Soviet threat." No, people there realize perfectly where the real threat to the countries of the region comes from. Saudi Foreign Minister Prince al-Sa'ud al-Faysal, stated that the main threat to peace in the Near East comes from Israel. The Jordanian leaders confirmed the same idea.

Haig's attempt to create the semblance of a continuation of the Camp David process also ended in failure. Nothing else was to be expected, since the secretary of state had refused point-blank to discuss the central problem of a Near East settlement--the Palestinian problem. Haig was reminded of the need to resolve this problem in Paris and Bonn.

That was how the leading Washington secretaries' first acquaintance with the realities of international life looked. They were able to see for themselves that even conservative allied governments are greeting U.S. imperialism's imperial ambitions with alarm and irritation and are concerned at the U.S. course toward confrontation. So far there is no indication that the people on the Potomac intend to take a realistic view of the burning problems of the present day. The speech of hawks continues to be heard increasingly loudly from there.

The continuing complication of the international situation dictates the need to enhance vigilance and to mobilize all the world's peace-loving forces. Life confirms the urgency of the constructive initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, showing correct guidelines toward the normalization of the political climate in the world.

IRAN'S UN DELEGATE HITS U.S. ON HOSTAGE AGREEMENT

LD151220 Moscow TASS in English 1142 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] New York, 15 Apr TASS--Iran's permanent representative at the United Nations Jamal Shemiran has criticised the U.S. refusal to comply with the bilateral agreements elaborated in January this year before the release of the 52 former officials from the U.S. Embassy in Iran, addressing a press conference at the UN headquarters, he stressed that the Iranian Government is doing its best to comply fully with the agreement. The United States, however, does not want to observe the accord stipulating the return to Iran of its assets frozen by the former U.S. president. Jamal Shemiran stressed that the United States is delaying the return of Iran's assets.

UN DECOLONIZATION COMMITTEE DISCUSSES GUAM

LD160940 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 16 Apr 81

[Text] New York, 16 Apr, TASS--The efforts by American neocolonialism to retain and furtner strengthen its military presence in numerous small, above all, island territories in strategic regions of the Pacific, Indian, Atlantic Oceans and the Caribbean radically run counter to the desire of the international community of nations for the final elimination of the last seats of colonialism in the world. A striking instance of such United States position was the discussion on the situation on Guam island, which was concluded in the small territories subcommittee of the United Nations Decolonization Committee.

Instead of preparing Guam for independence, the administering power ignores its real needs, emphasized Stefan Kalina (CSSR). One of the main obstacles to Guam's attaining independence is the dependence of the island's economy on the military sector of the American economy.

Iran's representative Naser Mo'ini, said that the people of Guam had been deprived of the right to freely express their will. He added that the retention of imperialist war bases in various regions of the world was a serious threat to universal peace and security.

'UNCONSTRUCTIVE' U.S. STANCE AT MADRID TALKS HIT

LD160959 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 Apr 81 p 3

[Report by TASS special correspondent V. Goncharov for SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA: "An Unconstructive Position"]

[Text] Madrid--The Madrid forum participants' decision to announce a temporary recess and the position adopted in this connection by the U.S. delegation are being keenly discussed by the journalists covering the meeting. They all remarked on the exasperated tone of the U.S. representative's speech and on its content.

This position is not unexpected, however. In recent weeks U.S. papers, obviously at the prompting of the American delegation, have been claiming that the Madrid meeting has reached in impasse, that it is "undergoing a crisis" and so forth.

This artificial assessment is clearly at odds with the view of most delegations.

So what is happening, what is the U.S. delegation unhappy about?

The impression is that the U.S. delegation is unhappy about the positive direction of the meeting's work. By all appearances, Washington expected something quite different. But what exactly? First of all the Americans wanted to turn the meeting into a lavish propaganda spectacular directed against the socialist countries and aimed at kindling enmity between Eastern and Western Europe.

But the subsequent course of the Madrid forum's work demonstrated that the all-European conference participants intend to discuss and solve in Madrid other problems--vital problems relating to strengthening security and developing cooperation in which the people of the continent have a vital interest.

Before the meeting the United States overtly opposed, for example, the discussion in Madrid of the question of holding a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. But today practically all the Madrid forum participants regard this as the chief question. In these conditions Washington's emissaries have been forced to put on a good face.

But the face has borne a bittersweet expression. Indeed, the very idea of a conference on military detente and disarmament is so totally out of step with Washington's current overall militarist course and its desire to step up the arms race. And not only the aforementioned conference. The Madrid meeting itself, where representatives of states from East and West are discussing questions relating to peaceful cooperation, by no means fits in with the American policy of fueling international tension and confrontation. In the light of this it would appear that what Washington would like most would be for the Madrid forum to fail. Hence the exasperation shown by the U.S. representatives and the talk about "impasse" and "crisis."

One wonders why the American representative is behaving like this, on what grounds? The United States is an equal participant in the all-European conference: No more and no less. It has no authority to assume the role of mentor. If the United States does not want to make a constructive contribution to the solution of the problems then it would be nice if it did not hamper their solution--this is the natural conclusion to be drawn from analysis of the U.S. position at the Madrid meeting.

MILITARY INTEREST IN SHUTTLE PROGRAM NOTED

LD151328 Moscow TASS in English 1303 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] New York, 15 Apr, TASS--The first trial flight of the American space ship Columbia has come to an end. On Tuesday the ship landed on the bed of a dry lake near the Edwards Air Force Base in California. Seven to twelve days later it will be delivered to the cosmodrome at Cape Canaveral on the back of a specially equipped plane.

The main specificity of Columbia and other ships built under the shuttle program is that they can be reused. In principle this should make it possible to put payloads into orbit for lesser expenditure as compared to the use of modern carrier rockets intended for use only once. Ships of the shuttle program can be used also as orbital stations for conducting research and technical experiments and for testing various equipment in conditions of actual space flight.

Of course, as it is stressed by local observers, these will not be long-term stations of the "Salyut" type, but laboratories intended to stay in orbit at best for several weeks. These ships will make it possible to service sputniks in orbit and even to bring them back to earth, something that was practically impossible until now. All these characteristics of the reusable ships can serve both the cause of exploring space for peaceful purposes and the solution of tasks of a purely military nature.

The fact that mostly a military importance is being attached to the shuttle program was confirmed by the former U.S. Secretary of Defence Harold Brown. Speaking on American television he stressed that Columbia and similar ships could be used already now for reconnaissance, for organising systems of communication. The former head of the Pentagon noted that the nature of the use of ships within the framework of the shuttle program would be determined by those who pay the launching costs. In the opinion of the American press this means that the Pentagon, whose "space budget" already exceeds all allocations for the needs of NASA, intends to put this program very much under its control. TIME magazine reports that by the end of the 1980's there are plans for at least 113 flights by reusable ships with purely military aims.

SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS WORK TO SPEED UP

LD152342 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Washington, 15 Apr, TASS--The White House has ordered the Pentagon to speed up the work of developing a complex system for low-frequency communication with nuclear-powered submarines. Of late, even the U.S. naval command itself has grown doubtful regarding the feasibility of the project due to the big costs of the work involved. However, according to a report by the Washington POST, President Reagan has instructed the secretary of defence to earmark in 1982 fiscal year 34 million dollars for the construction of facilities for communication with submarines.

U.S., PRC INTERFERENCE IN AFGHANISTAN CLAIMED

LD151340 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] New York, 15 Apr, TASS--TASS correspondent Mikhayl Beglov reports: The United States and China, escalating their armed interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, are increasing their arms supplies for terrorist gangs infiltrated into that country from the territories of neighbouring states.

The New York TIMES says that the bandits have received lately new batches of arms including Chinese made anti-aircraft guns and American military equipment. They have begun using also a new model of plastic mines.

The newspaper says that in Dara village, in the north-west of Pakistan, the terrorists may buy practically any types of arms, from American automatic 45-calibre guns to anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles.

As is known, President Reagan's recent televised statement on the readiness of his administration to consider the question of direct American arms supplies to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries was an immediate signal for the expansion of the "undeclared war" waged by Washington and its Beijing henchmen against Democratic Afghanistan.

William Dyess, spokesman for the U.S. State Department, said frankly that the American administration would not object to a coup in Afghanistan.

These criminal designs of Washington are also evidenced by the hospitable reception given recently in Washington to S. Gailani and H. Aroubi, the leaders of the Afghan mercenaries, who had meetings and talks with the leading officials of the State Department and members of the U.S. Congress.

DISREGARD OF AGREEMENTS SHOWS U.S. AS UNRELIABLE

LD151749 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 15 Apr 81

[From the "Window of the Arab World" program]

[Text] It has been announced that the United States has decided to postpone the date set for considering the abolition of the decision to freeze Iranian assets in American banks. This provides still further definite proof that Washington disregards agreements signed by American leaders. In this manner, great documents of extreme international importance such as [words indistinct] treaty have lost their value.

Another document extremely important to the cause of peace in the Middle East namely the Soviet-American joint declaration on the Middle East which was issued on 1 October 1977, has also met with the same fate. It is known that that declaration was positively welcomed by the entire Arab world and in the broadest circles of world public opinion. This is because it was considered capable of providing the necessary incentive for the process to find a just comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. But not long afterward Washington abandoned all its commitments under the Soviet-American agreement.

There is yet another example: The U.S. had promised to supply Saudi Arabia with some types of military equipment without conditions. Today the matter is being subjected to all sorts of bargaining and has been transformed into a means to pressure Riyadh into making concessions with regard to a settlement in the Middle East and into refraining from opposing the expansion of the U.S. military presence in the Gulf and the establishment of U.S. bases there.

This is the truth about Washington's participation in international agreements and treaties. It is an unreliable partner. Iran is only one of the victims of the great changes that take place in U.S. relations with others. In light of all this, can there be any guarantee against repetition of such U.S. actions in the future? Can there be any guarantee for those who, like Iran, have placed their huge assets in American banks?

ARKHIPOV MEETS MONGOLIAN-SOVIET SOCIETY DELEGATION

LD141031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Profound Thanks"]

[Text] On 8 April I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received a delegation from the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society which has come to the Soviet Union to take part in events connected with the successful completion of the Soyuz-39 international Soviet-Mongolian space flight.

During their talk delegation leader B. Badarch, deputy chairman of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society Central Council, expressed profound thanks to the CPSU, the USSR Government and the entire Soviet people for the all-round aid and cooperation rendered to Mongolia by the Soviet Union in all spheres of socialist building, of which the joint Soviet-Mongolian space flight is a graphic example. It is noteworthy, B. Badarch observed, that this historic event took place in the year when the Mongolian working people are preparing for the 18th Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Congress and the 60th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

Z.M. Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and D. Gotov, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

The talk took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cooperation.

SOCIAL SECURITY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

LD141155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline: "Official Reports"]

[Text] An agreement between the USSR and the Mongolian People's Republic on cooperation in the social security sphere and a protocol to the agreement were signed 6 April in Ulaanbaatar.

BRIEFS

USSR-JAPAN SOCIETY MEETING--The USSR-Japan Society at its board meeting on 6 April at the Friendship Hall reviewed the society's 1980 activities and discussed its 1981 program of cooperation with Japanese organizations. The meeting highly evaluated the second roundtable conference held as a major event in 1980. Vanyayev, first deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, made a report on the outcome of a meeting held in March this year between representatives of the union and the USSR-Japan Society and those of Japanese counterpart organizations. He noted that the agreement signed during his visit to Japan is of important significance in promoting cooperation between the USSR-Japan Society and Japanese organizations. [Text] [Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1400 GMT 7 Apr 81 LD]

AFGHAN MINISTRY OFFICIAL HITS INSURGENT ACTIVITIES

LD142036 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Kabul, 14 Apr, TASS--Western propaganda is trying to delude the world public opinion by presenting the Afghan counter-revolutionaries as "advocates of freedom and peace," stated Mohammad Ibrahim Razmi, head of the main political board of the Afghan Ministry of the Interior. Speaking at a press conference arranged for local and foreign journalists today, he said that the Afghan counter-revolutionaries, armed with U.S. and Chinese weapons, are trying to disrupt the peaceful life of the Afghan working people. The counter-revolutionaries, by sowing death and burning down mosques, want to intimidate the Afghan people and to make it return to old life. Former landlords and criminal elements who took refuge abroad have offered their services to the region's reaction, Mohammad Ibrahim Razmi went on to say. More than fifty bases and special centres have been set up in Pakistan alone to train them. Over there under the direction of U.S. and Chinese instructors, they draw on the "experience" which their instructors gained in Vietnam and Kampuchea.

The killers whom the West is trying to present as "upholders of freedoms' act on the sly, under the cover of darkness, Mohammad Ibrahim Razmi went on to say. Recently they burnt down in Samangan Province 15 tons of grain which were to be distributed among peasants, as well as destroyed a school in Parwan Province.

However, the representative of the DRA's Ministry of the Interior said, the counter-revolutionaries and their patrons have obviously miscalculated. The people of Afghanistan do not intend to revert to the past and resolutely repulse bandits and killers everywhere. Recently, he said, in Badghis Province a band of Mohammad Amin was smashed with active assistance of local population. Sixty-three bandits were taken prisoner and a large amount of U.S., Chinese and West German arms was seized. At the close of the press conference the journalists were shown specimens of foreign arms captured from the bandits.

AFGHAN ISLAMIC AFFAIRS OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED

LD151512 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Kabul, 15 Apr, TASS--The patriotic clergy of Afghanistan expresses its support for the policy of the party and the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is in no way at variance with the principles of the holy religion of Islam and accords with the aspirations of the country's working Moslems. This was said in an interview with a TASS correspondent by chairman of the chief Islamic Affairs Department under the Afghan Prime Minister Mohammad Sayyed Afghani. "The enemies of the Afghan Moslems are attempting, through a resort to mercenaries out of the former feudal landowners and exploiters, to use religion for attaining their own objectives. Resorting to fabrications and asserting that Islam in Afghanistan is in danger, they, "Mohammad Sayyed Afghani pointed out, "wish to deceive the working people of our country, the world public opinion, and to instigate peasants, who constitute the bulk of the Afghan population, to antigovernment activities.

"These plans, however, are doomed to failure. The Afghan Moslems", Mohammad Sayyed Afghani stressed, "see through the mendacity of the propaganda waged by counter-revolution and imperialism, they are prepared to cooperate with the lawful government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in building a new life. The working Moslems of Afghanistan are freely performing their religious rites and wish to be able to work in conditions of tranquility for the benefit of their own country."

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-INDIAN RELATIONS NOTED

LD121610 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 12 Apr 81

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Apr, TASS--The Indian public is going to mark tomorrow a remarkable date in the history of Indian-Soviet ties--the 34th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two friendly countries.

Soviet-Indian cooperation has considerably expanded and strengthened during these years and now encompasses all the most important spheres of the economic, scientific, technical and cultural life of the two countries. Based on the firm foundation of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation, the time-tested Soviet-Indian friendship accords with the cardinal interests of the peoples of the USSR and India. A new powerful impetus to the development of bilateral relations was given by the official friendly visit to India by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L.I. Brezhnev in December 1980. As unanimously evaluated by the Indian press, the visit facilitated the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and in the whole world. A report of the Indian Foreign Ministry on the Indian Government's foreign policy activities in 1980-81 says that the agreements signed during L.I. Brezhnev's visit have facilitated a still greater strengthening of relations between the USSR and India.

In an interview to a group of Soviet newsmen the Secretary General of the All-India Committee of the ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party N. Satyanarayana Rao said that Indian-Soviet relations are a remarkable example of the implementation in practice of the principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with a different socio-economic system. The identical or similar positions of the two states on topical international problems, he stressed, are evidence of their striving to resolutely rebuff the aggressive intrigues of the enemies of detente directed at building up militaristic preparations, at provoking large-scale international conflicts threatening to plunge mankind into the abyss of a nuclear catastrophe.

INDIAN CP ON THATCHER VISIT, CITES DIFFERENCES

LD151312 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Apr, TASS--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has arrived in the Indian capital for an official visit. According to the PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL, she intends to try to iron out the acute differences existing between the two countries on a number of international questions during her talks with Indian leaders. This concerns, in particular, India's alarm over the escalation of imperialist military presence in the Indian Ocean, the plans to expand the sphere of operations of the aggressive NATO bloc to the Persian Gulf area, the British Government's "initiatives" on establishing a joint Anglo-American Rapid Deployment Force and the planned large-scale deliveries of American and Western arms to Pakistan.

The National Council of the Communist Party of India has published a special statement in this connection. The statement points out that the head of the British Government arrived in New Delhi after a visit to Washington where she coordinated her stand on various questions with the U.S. administration. Margaret Thatcher fully backs the aggressive American plans to continue the militarisation of the Indian Ocean and justifies large-scale arms deliveries to Pakistan, the statement stresses. Such an approach contradicts India's national interests and is directed against its policy in support of peace and international security. The British premier will hear many unpleasant things in New Delhi, writes the newspaper TIMES OF INDIA, characterising the stand of influential Indian circles. India rejects the approach to regional problems by the United States and its allies. It believes that their course may result in a catastrophe.

London, 15 Apr, TASS--One can expect that the views of Margaret Thatcher and Indian leaders on major international problems will greatly differ, writes the London FINANCIAL TIMES. Representatives of the two countries made diametrically opposite statements in regard to the situation in the region of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10TH SED CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

PRAVDA Reports Opening Day

LD151559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4

[Dispatch by special correspondents B. Averchenko, Yu. Voronov and Yu. Kazmin: "Determination and Optimism"]

[Excerpts] Berlin, 11 Apr--One more major event has taken place in the history of the communist and workers movement--the 10th SED Congress--the inspirer and organizer of all the victories of the working people of the republic confidently marching along the path of the creation of developed socialism--has assembled in Berlin. It has begun its work in an atmosphere of cohesion and optimism and of profound interest among the communists and entire people in the successful implementation of plans to build a new society.

The congress of the GDR communists will sum up the results of an important period in the development of the GDR and will outline new frontiers for advance.

The SED's history is the history of the development of its friendship and cooperation with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties. Consistently advocating the unity of the communist and workers movement, the SED renders active support to the peoples' national liberation struggle and resolutely exposes the intrigues of imperialist reaction, anticommunism and anti-Sovietism of all stripes. Under the SED's leadership the GDR's international prestige is growing from year to year. Together with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact members the GDR firmly stands guard over peace and the gains of socialism.

At 1000 E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the other party leaders, greeted by tumultuous, prolonged applause, appeared in the presidium. Taking their places with them were the head of the CPSU delegation, M.A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the heads of other foreign delegations which have come to the congress.

On instructions from the SED Central Committee, H. Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, declared the 10th SED Congress open. Our congress, he said in his brief introductory speech, will examine and take decisions which will serve the cause of strengthening peace and socialism and the interests of our party and the entire GDR people. The preparation of the party congress was marked by the SED's growing cohesion and combat capability. It was marked by the mass patriotic movement for a fitting greeting to the communists' lofty forum, by labor achievements and increased political activeness among the masses, who discussed widely the questions of the country's development.

The speaker warmly welcomed the envoys from the communist and workers parties and representatives of the national democratic parties and movements who have come to the congress. He addressed warm words to the CPSU delegation. Cooperation with Lenin's party which, by the decisions adopted at the 26th congress, gave new impetus to the struggle for the cause of peace and socialism, has been and remains the guarantee of our successes, H. Sindermann said. A tumultuous ovation swept the auditorium, greetings resounded and cheering erupted.

The congress of GDR communists is demonstrating the monolithic unity of the SED ranks, its loyalty to the great communist ideals, and its determination always to be in the front line of the struggle for socialism and peace.

Honecker Speech Reported

LD11523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 81 pp 3-4

[TASS report: "10th SED Congress: Comrade Erich Honecker's Report"]

[Excerpts] Berlin 11 Apr--Our socialist community has given a good account of itself as an alliance of an absolutely new type which is based on homogenous socioeconomic and political foundations, on the single ideology of Marxism-Leninism and on the commonality of communist goals and interests and the working people's international solidarity. It has withstood ordeals during class struggle and the confrontation with imperialism and successfully resolved many of the problems set by life. We know from our own experience that real friendship is proved primarily in difficult situations. This applies to our attitude to Poland. As you all well know, serious difficulties which the PZPR is having to combat are continuing to occur in Poland. From the very first our party has declared its fraternal solidarity with the Polish communists and all Polish patriots supporting the defense and consolidation of socialism in their country. We have been guided and will continue to be guided by this in our actions, all the more so since at the meeting of leading figures of the Warsaw Pact states in Moscow in December 1980. The Polish comrades stated that, despite all the intrigues of the counterrevolutionary forces, the Polish People's Republic has been, is and will remain socialist.

In the struggle for the solution of the most burning issues in the life of mankind, for peace, progress and the peoples' independence and in the struggle against imperialism, great significance would attach to a positive contribution from a major country like the PRC.

Unfortunately it must be observed that so far matters are otherwise. China's siding with the United States in foreign policy plays into the hand of the policy of confrontation pursued by the most reactionary forces of world imperialism. This applies particularly to Beijing's anti-Sovietism and its hostile attitude to the socialist community countries. Overcoming the Maoist legacy, which even the present Chinese leaders call pernicious, has proved a complex and contradictory process. That is why we can only wait to see the results of the changes which are now being projected. As far as the GDR is concerned, it remains ready to normalize its relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs. We are convinced that a policy of peace and normal relations also accords with the interests of the Chinese people themselves.

We shall continue to adhere consistently to the provisions of the Final Act of the conference in Helsinki, viewing it as a single whole, as a program for the consolidation of the relaxation of detente along all its main salients. We have made proposals in this connection to a number of states which took part in the Helsinki conference--proposals aimed at developing relations in various important spheres. We hope that they will meet with a positive response. We support all initiatives which will promote the development of relations with those NATO states ready to develop relations with the Warsaw Pact states on the basis of equal rights and equal security. Of course, we do not intend to expand relations with any NATO state at the expense of third countries.

This also applies to our relations with the FRG. It must be said that here we are not seeking to introduce dissent in relations between the FRG and its allies, particularly the United States. And we do not delude ourselves with the hope that, under the conditions of the exacerbation of relations between the United States and the USSR as a result of the unpredictable U.S. policy aimed at confrontation, it is possible to maintain good relations with the FRG.

We proceed from the premise that the development of normal relations between the GDR and the FRG on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence is not only of great significance for both German states but also for the situation in Europe as a whole.

In relations between the two German states it is not a case of proclaiming hackneyed pan-German slogans or of avoiding, in political discussion, the fact of the existence of two German states which have long proved their autonomy of each other in international law. Drawing the necessary conclusions from this in political practice and achieving the FRG's renunciation of the claim to speak on behalf of "all Germans" accords not only with the GDR's but also with the FRG's national interests.

We believe that the main point in our policy with regard to the FRG is to serve the cause of safeguarding an strengthening peace. Only what is important for the cause of peace is important for the people in both German states and all peoples of our continent.

Leading FRG politicians, and in particular Federal Chancellor Schmidt, have frequently stated that they are also in favor of ensuring that the threat of war never again emanates from German soil. We have treated these statements with appropriate gravity and are prepared to consider them in our policy. However, it is not words but deeds which primarily decide the destiny of peace. In this respect the FRG continues to present a highly contradictory picture.

We have always been ready to make a constructive contribution to the development of normal and, it may be said, good-neighborly relations between the GDR and the FRG. However, relations between the two German states cannot be viewed in isolation from the international situation as a whole. Those who are forcing on superarmament [sverkhvooruzheniyed] in the NATO countries and trying to upset the military, strategic equilibrium in Europe with new nuclear missiles are impeding the further normalization of relations between the two German states and jeopardizing what has been achieved.

The discussion launched in the FRG shows that the insistence on revanchist doctrines of "the existence of the German Reich within its 1937 borders," even in the opinion of some circles in the FRG itself, is a dangerous anachronism and therefore unsound. As a result of World War II and postwar development, two sovereign German states independent of each other emerged--the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG. They belong to different alliances--the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

Commonsense and good will demand that these facts be considered in policy. In accordance with the historical process of man's transition from capitalism to socialism throughout the world, the GDR has made an irrevocable decision in favor of socialism. Under the leadership of the working class it has created a socialist German nation. No one can alter that fact.

In the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG it is necessary to proceed unconditionally from the reality of the existence of two sovereign German states independent of each other and with different social systems. Only relations based on the principles of peaceful coexistence can exist between them. The GDR party and government adhere unconditionally to the treaty bases of cooperation between the GDR and the FRG and to agreed goals and principles, in particular the sovereignty of all states, respect for independence, autonomy and territorial integrity, noninterference, the right to self-determination, the observance of human rights and the prevention of discrimination, and they recognize these bases. With their full observance it is perfectly possible to achieve positive new results in the development of relations between the two countries.

This should also include both German states' renunciation of attempts to test the solidity of the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin.

The GDR is in favor of West Berlin's living a peaceful, normal life. This requires the strict and unconditional observance of the Quadripartite Agreement and above all its main provision whereby West Berlin is not a component of the FRG and will not be governed by it in the future. We have come out with various initiatives with a view to developing and expanding relations with West Berlin. Every accord proceeding from the principle of mutual advantage also undoubtedly benefits the city's permanent inhabitants. However, the increasingly frequent attempts to violate the Quadripartite Agreement and to view West Berlin as a federal land of the FRG and even to drag it into the wake of NATO policy are causing harm.

In the interests of preserving peace and observing calm in this region, we advise displaying a sensible approach. We continue to be prepared to hold talks with the West Berlin Senat on questions of mutual interest and to seek solutions benefiting both sides.

In the period under review our party did everything necessary for the further consolidation of our socialist worker-peasant state. We purposefully directed our efforts toward enhancing its role as the main instrument of the working people led by the working class. Lenin's principle of democratic centralism was consistently implemented in all spheres of society's life.

Our party will continue to strengthen law and order and legality most resolutely. We welcome in particular the initiative of many labor collectives which, within the framework of the movement for exemplary order, discipline and security, are successfully struggling to preserve and defend everything achieved by their labor. It is essential to welcome the activity of many citizens who are vigorously opposing violations of legality. We regard it as essential to strengthen state security still more resolutely.

Touching on the question of the role and tasks of the trade unions, the speaker said: "The Free German Trade Union Federation, numbering almost 9 million members, is making a significant contribution to the building of a developed socialist society and the all-round consolidation of our socialist state. From the rostrum of the 10th congress we would like wholeheartedly to thank our country's biggest class-based organization for this. It has always resolved its tasks from the positions of loyal fellow-fighters of our party. Through the trade unions, the organization with the largest membership, millions of working people take a direct part in the management and planning of social processes and are the creators of socialist democracy.

The tasks of the socialist state authorities include the effective defense of socialist building and the gains of socialism against any attacks by its enemies. We may note quite rightly that the efforts undertaken on this plane by our state are the efforts of the entire people, the speaker stressed. Within the framework of close brotherhood in arms with the armed forces and the security organs of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries, the GDR National People's Army, border troops and state security organs are making a substantial contribution to the cause of preserving and strengthening peace.

The teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin is the only teaching making it possible to understand the past, present and future and consciously to build it. "Models" for so-called "renewed" socialism, from wherever they may spring have proved totally unsound every time.

Lenin's thesis according to which there is no third ideology apart from the bourgeois and socialist ideologies has wholly and fully retained its significance in our day. The party is guided by this precept, however socialist building and the international class struggle may take shape. Loyalty to Marxism-Leninism is loyalty to the truth, loyalty to the scientific approach; it is the comprehension and revolutionary utilization of the objective laws of social development in the working people's interests.

The teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin, which its opponents call "old-fashioned," "obsolete" or even "dead" time and again, has become the most powerful spiritual force of the present day. At the same time bourgeois ideology in all its forms reflects the profound crisis of the capitalist system. We have the total bankruptcy of this ideology which generates fear for the future, denies any social progress and is the source of unbridled anticommunist hysteria.

Marxist-Leninist theory, which has stood the test a thousand times in the crucible of the class struggle and in the solution of the problems of socialist building, is a reliable guarantee of all our victories. It and it alone allows people to steer correctly in the complex questions of domestic and foreign policy, to adopt a stance according with the working class's interests, and to struggle for the just cause of the entire working people.

15 April Proceedings

LD151618 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr, TASS--The 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany has continued its work in the GDR capital in an atmosphere of high political enthusiasm and unanimity of views between the party and the people. The delegates to the congress have continued business-like discussions of the draft directives for the five-year national economic development plan of the GDR for 1981-1985, which outlines the goals and objectives of the republic's dynamic economic development and is aimed at all-round consolidation of the country's economic potential and further improvement of the people's welfare.

The delegates stressed the leading role of the party in all spheres of life and the great importance of close cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal countries in the framework of socialist economic integration.

The successful construction of a developed socialist society in the GDR, said alternate member of the Politbureau of the SUPG Central Committee, first secretary of the Kotbus District SUPG Committee, Verner Walde, is guaranteed by fidelity to Marxism-Leninism, close ties between the party and popular masses and fraternal friendship and cooperation with the party and country of great Lenin.

The first secretary of the Magdeburg District party organisation, Kurt Tidke, said: Under the present aggravation of the international situation and increased scheming by counter-revolutionary forces in neighbouring Poland, it is important to stress that the construction of socialism, its all-round development and defence are possible only when the working class and all working people are headed by a militant revolutionary party, guided by the Marxist-Leninist theory and leading an uncompromised struggle against all manifestations of opportunism or surrender to difficulties, a party which is constantly deepening its contact with the masses.

Gunter Gerlich, a well-known East German writer, pointed out the tasks of the writers as active participants in the construction of developed socialist society in the republic. He said that relations of close friendship with the USSR and its great multinational literature were a characteristic feature of socialist German literature. This unity is based on a common ideal, that of a society of social justice and peace. He said: We oppose our firm position of friends of the Soviet Union to antisovietism--the greatest foolishness of the 20th century at its close.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR CITED ON WEST BERLIN'S STATUS

LD110858 Hamburg DPA in German 0502 GMT 11 Apr 81

["Abrasimov: Four-Power Agreement Has Stood the Test of Time"--DPA headline]

[Text] Berlin, 11 Apr (DPA)--According to Soviet Ambassador in East Berlin Petr Abrasimov, the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin has "stood the test of time."

In a weekend interview with Soviet press agency APN, Abrasimov--one of the initiators of the agreement--said it had made "a deep impression on international life", and to a considerable extent removed the tensions "connected with and because of West Berlin. It also contributed to the process of detente in Europe."

The Soviet ambassador underlined that his country and the GDR are doing everything possible to ensure the success of the agreement. They are not seeking "any unilateral advantages, least of all confrontation with the West either in West Berlin or as a result of West Berlin."

At the same time Abrasimov criticized Bonn's "numerous violations of the status of Berlin." Bonn is seeking to build relations on the basis of West Berlin as a "land of the FRG" rather than "the western sector of Berlin," envisaged by the Quadripartite Agreement. Hence the attempts to approve constitutional or legal acts and to rob the agreement's key conditions of its content, that is, that this special entity (West Berlin) is not a constituent part of the FRG and must therefore not be governed by it."

Abrasimov went on to stress that "apart from the political" [differences], the USSR is in no way against an expansion of relations between West Berlin and the Federal Republic. It will, however, continue to decisively oppose "Bonn's unlawful claims to expand, on its own initiative, its prerogatives in that town city."

The text of this interview was prereleased to DPA by APN because of the publication by Abrasimov of a book on the theme "West Berlin Yesterday and Today."

CPSU SENDS REGRETS ON DEATH OF SED'S GRUENEBERG

LD151553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 81 p 1

[CPSU Central Committee sympathy message to the SED Central Committee on death of Grueneberg]

[Text] To the SED Central Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses profound condolences to the SED Central Committee in connection with the untimely death of Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Soviet communists knew Gerhard Grueneberg as an active participant in the building of socialism in the GDR and a loyal friend of our country.

Sharing your grief with you at this loss, we ask you to convey our sincere sympathy to the relatives and friends of the deceased.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee

KANIA HOLDS MEETING WITH PZPR MEMBERS 14 APR

LD151448 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Apr, TASS--According to a PAP news agency report, on April 14 there was held a meeting of the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party Stainislaw Kania with a group of members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party--workers and peasants. The aim of the meeting was to hold consultations concerning the most important directions in the activities of the party, to exchange opinions on many substantive measures of the Polish United Workers' Party to be implemented in the near future.

Discussed, among others, were problems of the party work having to do with preparations for the 9th Extraordinary Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party and the 10th plenum of the party's Central Committee.

The meeting's participants expressed their opinion on the problems that are of concern to the party organisations of major industrial enterprises and in rural areas. They spoke about the difficulties that are faced in the daily party work, about the aspirations and plans of their comrades at their places of work. Much was said about what causes a special concern on the part of the working people: about work stoppages caused by bureaucracy, about a lowering in the level of public discipline and about many other difficulties experienced by the population.

The participants in the meeting stressed that what is needed today, as at no time in the past, is a strong, wise and consistent authority. Only in that case it will be possible to resolve the long-overdue problems together with the trade union, youth, and other public organisations.

'ANTI-SOVIET' GATHERING HELD AT WARSAW CEMETERY

LD142102 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 14 Apr 81

["Provocative Gathering"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr, TASS--Follows an item published in today's PRAVDA:

"Anti-socialist, counter-revolutionary elements have staged an anti-Soviet gathering in Warsaw cemetery.

"In an attempt to cast aspersions on Soviet-Polish friendship, the organizers of the gathering in their speeches made use of the Hitlerite version about the events at Katyn--mass shooting of Polish prisoners of war.

"The monstrous crime which was committed by Fascist occupiers was investigated by a special commission which was instituted immediately after the liberation of Smolensk and the results of that investigation were made public widely.

"So the organisers of the provocative gathering in Warsaw cemetery repeated the Nazi anti-Soviet propaganda."

LOMEYKO COMMENTS ON POLISH OPPOSITION ACTIVITIES

LD152238 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Vladimir Lomeyko article in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: "At a Sharp Angle"]

[Text] The Soviet weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA today published an article showing the links of antisocialist groupings in Poland with reactionary forces in the West. "The worse--the better" is the principle guiding antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. The worse the country's situation becomes, the better it is for those who are banking on chaos and destabilization to undermine the bases of socialism, the author of the article, Vladimir Lomeyko, writes.

On the extreme rightwing of the antisocialist forces there stand the confederates of Moczulski. The illegal organization called the Confederation for an Independent Poland has thrown an open challenge to the PZPR and the socialist system. Compared with the confederate hawks, KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] at first does not look so aggressive. However, neither these nor the others are happy about socialism. The KOR activists, however, prefer the tactics of patient wait and see; they have prepared themselves for a long siege.

In the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA article we then read of the history of the founding of this organization and about its leader, Jacek Kuron.

The KOR tactics consist of infiltrating the worker milieu, persuading workers to organize new trade unions and then taking them under control and transforming them into a political opposition. The KOR activists have legally entered the leadership of the NSZZ Solidarity as consultants and experts. They took part in setting up the rules of the new unions and formulated the demands of strike committees--the latter of a clearly political character.

As the experience of past months has shown, it is precisely the KOR elements who exacerbate the situation, hamper in every way the reaching of agreements between the NSZZ Solidarity and the government, and constantly press for political confrontation.

It is precisely KOR, Vladimir Lomeyko writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, which insists that the demands of Solidarity have an ultimative character. The course aimed at intensifying the struggle against people's rule has a very concrete, provocative goal: to break the ties between the government and trade unions, prevent a sensible compromise, deepen the economic chaos and the food crisis in the country, further increase tension and discredit the party and state organs.

As can be seen from a Kuron (?article) in the August-September 1980 information bullentin, his activity was designed to lead not to improving the socialist situation in Poland but on the contrary, to make use of the existing difficulties in order to destabilize and disrupt the socialist system. In his opinion, the new trade unions should disorganize and paralyze the entire economic and social system of the Polish People's Republic and impose on all links the demands for autonomy without which the workers party would be deprived of the capability of making decisions.

In the illegal newspaper (GRYF), Kuron wrote at the end of 1980 about the necessity of further subverting state structures. In an interview for the West German monthly [as heard] DER SPIEGEL at the end of December 1980 Kuron called the new trade unions an alternative force, a force wrested from the state authority, a force which should keep the Polish socialist system on its toes. Even more openly, he unmasked his goal in the Springer paper DIE WELT: It is necessary, Kuron said, to create a totally new model which would bring about the gradual removing from power of the communist leadership of Poland.

While in the beginning KOR activists spoke about democracy, now they manifest openly dictatorial leanings: They put ultimatums to the government, they tolerate no refusal, they organize the persecution of party and state cadres, the author of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA states.

In Gdansk and other cities irresponsible elements instigated by KOR activities arranged a real witch-hunt after functionaries of the citizens' militia.

All this activity has farsighted goals: The militia is prevented from carrying out its duties, which benefits only criminal elements. Crime is on the increase, which in turn evokes dissatisfaction in society and makes it more difficult for the authorities to restore order.

Along with their enlightening work in the workers milieu, KOR activists attach top priority importance to political and ideological work among youth, above all the student youth. Inciting students to strike, Michnik said: The authorities give in only when they feel a gun at their head. That is why it is necessary occasionally to point the gun.

The internal counterrevolution in Poland, we read in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, would never have reached such a pitch had it not been fed with energy from abroad. The links of antisocialist groupings with the subversive centers in the West are an open secret.

It is well known that both in the United States and the (?higher) NATO services the Polish problem has been discussed many times, and that recommendations have been worked out with the aim of supporting antisocialist forces in Poland. Thus, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate in 1978 debated the Polish problem and came to the conclusion that direct interference in Poland's problems should be avoided. But at the same time the White House decided to intensify a propaganda influence on the development of events in Poland, among other things by stepping up subversive radio broadcasts.

In the same year the U.S. President convoked a special coordinating committee under Zbigniew Brzezinski, which was to direct the activities of the Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe and Voice of America transmitters. Also other NATO countries received instructions to intensify their radio broadcasts beamed to Poland. As a result the number of Polish language broadcasts has increased, as has the number of two-way links [dwustronna lacznosc]

As KOR activists themselves state, all information flowing from Poland Radio Free Europe is controlled by Kuron, and without his agreement no material gets broadcast. During the strikes this transmitter broadcast coded instructions for conspiratorial KOR organizations.

An active role in supplying antisocialist forces in Poland with subversive materials is played by the emigre periodical KULTURA in Paris and the emigre organisation Free Poland founded in the United States, Vladimir Lomeyko writes. It is headed by a certain (Gans), who served in the Wehrmacht during the war and is connected with the CIA. Bridgeheads of Polish counterrevolution exist in the FRG, Scandinavia and other West European countries. Their work intensified when strikes began in Poland. In the United States and other NATO countries funds have begun to be set up for help to Polish workers. The American paper Atlanta CONSTITUTION writes that the NSZZ Solidarity received from Western sources at least $265,000, including $165,000 from the American trade union federation AFL-CIO, which compromised itself by its ties with the CIA in the United States.

Neither is it an accident that much machinery and printing equipment came to Poland as first aid, from various Western countries, In Poland this equipment was passed on to KOR activists, who have unleashed a real poster war in the country.

In this way psychological warfare centers in the West helped the counterrevolutionary forces in Poland in fanning antisocial attitudes, destabilizing the situation and subverting the foundations of the socialist system.

Some Western politicians--we read in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA-- feel offended when they are accused of helping antisocialist forces in Poland. They constantly stress that they are interested in a peaceful solution to Poland's problems and in stabilization in that country. In fact, sensible Western politicians realize that attempts to overturn the socialist system in Poland are not only doomed to failure but may also cause a dangerous destabilization even on the European Continent. Some of them, therefore, actually call for calm, but at the same time demand that counterrevolutionaries who are sharpening their knives against the socialist republic be left in peace. Taking advantage of Poland's indebtedness, they put the problem in this way: Credits? By all means, but under the condition that you leave the counterrevolutionary forces in peace.

[Words indistinct] it is precisely this which Ronald Reagan had in mind when he warned that the Government of the Polish People's Republic should not take any decisive steps in connection with the dangerous situation which has arisen in the country. KOR, feeling that it can count on external help, is now becoming even more brazen. It does not even refrain from the monstrous slander of accusing the state of deliberately concealing foodstuffs.

KOR is slandering not only the authorities but even the proponents of a sensible compromise in the ranks of Solidarity. It is setting Poles against Poles and calling them to the barricades of fratricidal struggle, Vladimir Lomeyko continues.

In his speech at the Ninth PZPR Plenum, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed that there are increasing facts testifying to the great danger threatening the socialist renewal from those who oppose socialism, but now count not only on the struggle against people's rule but also on the struggle for power, power for themselves.

The shape which this struggle for power can take [words indistinct] will depend on how soon the sensible Poles succeed in unmasking the fact of the counterrevolutionaries, pretending to be the patrons of working people's interests, putting on the mask of almost renovators of socialism. The counterrevolutionaries are dragging the workers down an ever deepening chasm (?through) unending confrontations, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA concludes.

PZPR STRENGTH, ACTIVITIES IN SILESIA VIEWED

LD160911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 81 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto: "In Silesia"]

[Text] Silesia--and particularly the Katowice region--is regarded in Poland as the industrial center of the country. The region supplies steel, machines and coal. Whichever corner of Poland we visit we are sure to hear: And what is new in Katowice? Different people give various interpretations to this question: What is the situation with coal, which the Polish power industry, agriculture and other industries lack so much today; how are things with other industrial products which play an important and in some cases decisive role in the country's economy; what do miners and factory workers think of the solutions to the crisis and of the present complex situation in Poland; and what do all of the workers of Silesia think of the entire situation?

To reply to this question is not a simple matter. Let us take coal, for example. As the Polish press has reported, in the first quarter of this year total industrial output has declined considerably compared with the same period last year. One of the causes of this situation is the difficulty with coal. All industrial enterprises and mines are now work- in Silesia. As we were told at the PZPR voivodship committee in Katowice, some mining enterprises are aware of the complex situation in the economy and show a sense of responsibility for the country's future and on their own initiative work on free days.

However, the situation in this region is still complicated. Inflammatory leaflets are being distributed and various rumors are spreading. Extremist Solidarity groupings, recognizing the importance of Silesia in the life of the country, strive to create there an atmosphereof instability and uncertainty, try to bring about a confrontation between collectives and the party, and speak against socialism. Lies, threats and demagogical tricks are used for this purpose. We are told about telephone calls to party activists which threatened them as well as their families. Things have gone so far that rightist elements of the Solidarity leadership have called for a boycott of the party paper TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA, which dared to criticize some aspects of the trade union's activities.

Working under difficult conditions, party organizations and communists strive to encourage activity, strengthen their ranks and perfect the forms and methods of influencing the masses.

During our visit in Silesia we went to the Sosnica mine in Gliwice and the (Tsedler) forging enterprise in Sosnowiec. Our meeting with workers and party activists showed that working people support the party and government program aimed at economic stabilization and the defense of socialist Poland. Sosnica supplies 15,500 tons of coal daily, (Jozef Zabuga), the first secretary of the mining collective's party committee, said. The collective works well. But this is not enough today; the country needs more coal. Our party organization seeks to contribute to this objective.

The Sosnica mine employs 7,250 people, including 1,200 party members. The mine's party organization, (Jozef Zabuga) said, has succeeded in this difficult period in retaining a militant spirit, and the fact that there were virtually no strikes at this mine is the best proof of that. In the past we were frequently criticized because the number of party members in the collective is rather small. However, we believed and still believe that one must not lower the criteria for admission to the party. This does not at all mean that there are not weak and vacillating people among the communists in our collective. But there are not many such people. The party organization has taken a principled stand and this effort is now beginning to yield benefits.

In the (Tsedler) forging enterprise we met a group of young communists and sked them to express their opinions about the present situation.

Andrzej (?Mebdrek) fitter:

"First of all we think of the country's destiny. We know that our road is the road of socialism."

(?Tergan Moskal), engineer:

"It is essential to do everything to ensure that there is order in Poland."

Jerzy Trojanowski, party group organizer:

"We must adopt a clear-cut uncompromising stance. When the warning strike was announced, I resolutely opposed it." In our talks we touched on many problems. These communists spoke about strengthening party ranks and perfecting ideological work, and criticized the state of party information which does not keep pace with the fast changing situation. They showed complete unanimity in their conviction that only concrete activity and productive work can assure a way out of the economic crisis for the country. People want the party to be strong and militant, (Witold Cieslik), the first secretary of the party enterprise committee, said. They connect their hopes for overcoming both the economic and sociopolitical difficulties which have been wearing down the country with the party. We should ensure that these hopes come true.

RIGHTWING SOLIDARITY LEADERS DESTROYING ECONOMY

LD151856 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] The Moscow daily IZVESTIYA accused the rightwing forces in the leadership of Solidarity in Poland of striving to destroy the country's economy. The Moscow paper writes that from last summer, or from the time strikes began, all economic indexes have been considerably reduced including: industrial output, productivity, and the volume of export.

According to PAP, the first quarter of the current year was the worst in postwar Poland from this point of view.

IZVESTIYA writes that Solidarity leaders with their strikes make it difficult to satisfy the basic needs of the people. These leaders wish to push the economy towards catastrophe and the society towards a climate of chaos, tension and anarchy. The Moscow daily writes that this can be called nothing other than a crime against the nation.

WARSAW UNIVERSITY CRITICISM OF SOCIALISM SCORED

LD151328 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Petr Viktorov commentary]

[Text] In contemporary ideological warfare, international reactionary forces depend, first of all, on anti-Sovietism. By distorting the domestic and foreign policies of the Soviet Union, they strive to split the ranks of the international communist and worker movement and to weaken the world socialist system. Along with the creation of the socialist system, a new system of interstate dealings [ukladow] has appeared for the first time in the international arena and is developing favorably. The socioeconomic and political community of states creates an objective basis for a close alliance, for unshakable friendship and for the rapprochement of peoples. The unity of the countries of the socialist community is an important source of strength, both for individual socialist countries and for the entire system. This is why the enemies of socialism have not abandoned their attempts to subvert the authority of the socialist states, to thwart the socialist transformations of society and to return their own rule. Their ideologues invent various theories aimed at intensifying nationalist prejudices, above all those that take on the shape of anti-Sovietism.

To this end Sovietologists have spread the thesis of sovietization of East European countries. For example, in 1967, an American professor, (Alexander Dworkin), read a paper at an international conference of Sovietologists in West Berlin in which he maintained that revolutions in East Europe were exported by the Soviet Union, and that they were accomplished not by the masses of those countries but by the Soviet Army and small, fanatical and well trained conspiratorial groups. (Dworkin) and those like him do not bother to refer to historical facts because their goal is clear: to cast a shadow on the Soviet Union, to fan nationalist feelings among a certain portion of the population, and at the same time to denigrate the communist parties of East Europe.

The thesis of the so-called sovietization of socialist countries has not yet been removed from the arsenal of anti-Soviet propaganda. This was shown at a recent so-called scientific session at Warsaw University, where the March 1968 events were reviewed. A KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] ideologue, Adam Michnik, and other speakers also maintained at that session that socialism apparently had been imposed on Poland. It may be that such groundless statements led some session participants into error. However, those who remember the rebirth of Poland after World War II must have received these slanderous inventions with indignation.

Everybody knows (?of the) contribution of the Polish People's Army to the cause of the heroic victory over fascism in the name of the new socialist Poland, of the fight of communists and all progressive representatives of the Polish nation against rightist forces in postwar years, of the enormous efforts of Poles to implement land reform, and of the 3-year plan for Poland's reconstruction. Behind all those events the blood and sweat of millions of people was hidden; people who labored to build the new socialist Poland, who fought aginst fascism and who then with their own hands raised their own country from ruins.

The fact that international imperialism in its fight against socialism reaches for such weapons as [words indistinct] is not accidental. In the early years of Soviet rule Lenin stressed that the more the fight against this evil comes to the fore, the more feasible becomes the task of transforming the dictatorship of the proletariat from a national into an international one, or the dictatorship of the proletariat of at least a few leading countries which might exert a decisive influence on the entire world policy.

One more factor should be taken into account here: In critical social situations nationalist prejudices have a tendency to intensify. Playing on these prejudices, increasing their propaganda, all sorts of so-called defenders of socialism with a human face deprive socialism of its nationalist essence.

In his report to the 26th CPSU Congress, Leonid Brezhnev referred to specific national methods of socialist construction and stated that nobody imposes on anybody any patterns or model nor ignores the characteristics of any country—the GDR or Poland, Hungary or Cuba, Mongolia or Yugoslavia. In other words, all socialist countries accomplished revolution in their own way, in the form dictated by the class structure in each of those countries, and by their national traits and internal situations. Therefore, talking about a would-be unification of the ways of developing socialism is tantamount to a malicious ignorance of reality.

At the same time one cannot gloss over the fact that the Soviet experience in state construction has gained world recognition. This experience marks a great epoch in the social progress of all of mankind. It is a convincing and striking triumph of Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism and at the same time proof of the hopelessness and helplessness of all forms of reactionary nationalism.

WESTERN MEDIA'S ACTIVITIES IN POLAND RAPPED

LD151836 Moscow in English to North America 2330 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Mikhail Taratuta examines the ways in which the Western nations have been aggravating the crisis in Poland:

Just stop for a moment and try to remember: Have there been many times that official quarters in the West have applauded achievements of the socialist countries, and has there ever been a time when the Government of the United States, say, has shown a kindly attitude towards striking workers? But as soon as tension develops in Poland, Western politicians were overwhelmed with sympathy for the Polish working class. Ex-President Carter said he admired the workers of Poland. The prime minster of Bavaria and leader of the rightwing Christian Democrats, Franz-Josef Strauss, called for solidarity with the strikers and said he was ready to send them a considerable sum of money. All the clamor over the events in Poland shows that a crisis there suits the West perfectly for ideological reasons and for strategic reasons.

The West has made it clear it will stop at nothing to pull Poland out of the socialist community. One of the first organizations that rushed to support a crisis in Poland was the AFL-CIO, which is known for its rightwing views and the longstanding connections of its leaders with the Central Intelligence Agency. To date it has sent at least $200,000 to Poland. Anticommunist groups and other Western nations have sent equally large sums. Officially the money was intended to help the strikers, but it was delivered secretly and as we hear from the Soviet journalist (Iona) Andronov, who visited the headquarters of the trade union organization Solidarity in Gdansk its purpose was quite different:

From Wojciech Gruszewski,of the top executives of Solidarity, I heard they had already received thousands of dollars from the United States. When I asked how the money had been used, he said to finance Solidarity's activities. He said the headquarters of the organization had an electric printing press from Japan, offset duplicators and Peugeot cars from France, typewriters from Norway and other technical equipment from Rome and Tokyo. Even the outsize portrait of the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, on display at headquarters, came from Paris. Gruszewski described all these items as gifts. He insisted the trade union is strictly Polish.

It appears that the former United States ambassador to Poland had a direct hand in smuggling some of the printing equipment into the country. The London correspondent of the Soviet weekly LITERARY GAZETTE [LITERATURNAYA GAZETA], Vladimir Simonov, learned more about the purpose of the aid from the head of the Focus Policy Group, David Irving. The Focus Policy Group is one of the many organizations in the West that have been acting as transit agencies for the delivery of money and equipment to Solidarity. Correspondent Simonov talked to Irving in the latter's London office which has on the wall a clipping from an old German newspaper with a photograph of Hitler.

David Irving was speaking for the Focus Policy Group, one of the many organizations that with the tacit consent of their governments are interfering in the internal affairs of Poland.

According to NEWSWEEK, $115,000 have been sent to what the weekly calls dissident groups in Poland through unofficial channels, as it says. One of these dissident groups is the Confederation for an Independent Poland, which was set up 2 years ago, in 1979, by a certain Leszek Moczulski. Moczulski explained the purpose of the confederation to the West German magazine SPIEGEL last September. Here is what he said: The confederation for an Independent Poland wants new parties to emerge so that ultimately these parties can put an end to the power of the communists. In articles widely circulated by the emigre press and the subversive American broadcasting station Free Europe, Moczulski elaborated on this statement. He said: The best solution is a steadily growing and ramified creeping revolution. We cannot rule out a situation in which various forms of armed struggle may prove the most successful and necessary method of action. It has now been documented that Moczulski's group has connections with Western intelligence services and anticommunist groups in Federal Germany, Britain and the Untied States. The documents are addressed to Moczulski and contain instructions on how to carry on subversive work in Poland.

Another group in Poland which the West supports and finances is the so-called Workers Defense Committee, which is well entrenched in the rightwing of the trade union Solidarity. The political character of this group can be seen from an article by its leader that urges action to plunge Poland into economic chaos and bring about a situation in which the government could no longer control events and would gradually have to be replaced.

Western broadcasting stations have done what they could to promote the work of this committee. The Israeli newspaper HA'ARETZ learned this from a Polish emigrant who collaborated with the committee, a man by the name of (Jozef Ledenbaum). Here is part of what (Ledenbaum) says: First the defense committee supplies information to foreign newsmen and then Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America and the BBC disseminate this information throughout Poland. In this way the committee is able to call its supporters to action everywhere in Poland, even in the most remote areas.

Some people in the West may call this a free exchange of information, but in the language of international law it is known as interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. Free Europe, the American station that broadcasts from West Germany but is virtually controlled by the Central Intelligence Agency, has been devoting half of its program time to dissident groups like the Workers Defense Committee. Besides supplying these groups with information, Free Europe incites Polish citizens to action against the authorities and instructs them how to hold strikes and carry out sabotage. Such broadcasting methods are practiced when countries are at war; they are quite out of place, however, when there are official expressions of sympathy for the Polish working class.

The Western press too has been doing what it could to foment trouble in Poland. In the one month of August last year some 3,000 articles dramatizing the situation in Poland were published in the press of the major NATO countries. What they said was picked up and broadcast by Free Europe, the Voice of America and the BBC in their programs beamed to Poland. How the Poles themselves feel about the meddling of Western news media in the affairs of their country can be seen from letters received by Radio Moscow. Here is what (Irina Lewandowska) of Warsaw writes: The government is doing everything possible so that life will improve, but we must have patience. Sad to say evil grows quickly and good slowly. People are impatient. They want everything right now. In such a situation the broadcasts of Radio Free Europe put many off the track. Radio Free Europe has done nuch to increase the chaos in Poland.

These are some of the facts worth remembering when you hear Western politicians claiming sincere concern for the plight of the Polish worker.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK VIEWS BLOC UNITY, POLAND, DETENTE

LD151147 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Apr 81 p 3

[Correspondent G. Musayelyan Prague interview with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek under the rubric "Our Interviews": "Socialism Is Peace!"--date of interview not specified; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] All Czechoslovakia's interest is focused on the work of the 16th CPCZ Congress. The central place on the front pages of Czechoslovak newspapers is allocated to the address by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, head of the CPSU delegation, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which has met with a tremendous response. It is widely commented on by CSSR statesmen and by international observers accredited to the Czechoslovak communists' highest forum. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent G. Musayelyan met with Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak foreign minister, in Prague and asked him to share his impressions of the 16th CPCZ Congress's work.

"The 16th CPCZ Congress has been a noteworthy event in the life of our party and all the people," Comrade B. Chnoupek said. "We are proud of the high assessment of the Czechoslovak communists' highest forum given by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his address. Our congress's work once again demonstrates convincingly the correctness of the foreign policy line of the CPCZ, which drew profound conclusions from the events of 1968. The CPCZ has withstood difficulties and trials with honor, bearing aloft the Marxist-Leninist banner, and has made a worthy contribution to the development of the world revolutionary process.

"The CSSR is today one of Europe's leading countries. It is a stable link in the world socialist community. Our country has won the respect of the world's progressive and peace-loving forces. And as Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed from the lofty platform of the congress, we are fully determined to continue the progressive path ahead and augment our achievements in building a developed socialist society."

[Question] How do you assess the present state of CSSR-USSR cooperation within the framework of CEMA, and what are the prospects for its development?

[Answer] All the speeches by envoys from socialist states devoted great attention to the fraternal countries' close cooperation within CEMA--cooperation which L.I. Brezhnev, using Lenin's expression, called the "socialist cooperative." This cooperation was fundamentally analyzed in the reports of Comrades G. Husak and L. Strougal and in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's address. I would like to stress that such cooperation is not only an economic matter. We regard it above all as the political expression of membership of the socialist community.

The fruits of this course are visible and tangible. Since the 15th CPCZ Congress industrial production and construction in the republic have increased by one-fourth.

What does cooperation with the Soviet Union give us? I will cite this figure: Trade turnover between the CSSR and the USSR doubled in the Sixth 5-Year Plan and reached R29.5 billion. And it is continuing to increase. Tremendous significance is attached to the fact that the USSR's economy is not dependent on chronic crisis phenomena in the West. We are confident of the stability of the socialist community market.

[Question] The socialist countries' successes give our class opponents no peace. They seek to do everything possible to hinder socialism's progressive movement and to erode it from within. What have you to say about this?

[Answer] We cannot fail to devote the greatest attention to what is happening in Poland today. Our state has close relations with Poland in many spheres of the economy, science and culture, and has a very long border with it as well as traditional historical ties. Our countries belong to the same political, economic and defense alliance. We have common goals, common friends and enemies. We are seriously concerned that the Polish political scene is being penetrated increasingly persistently by antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces supported and incited by socialism's enemies abroad. Their aim is to bring about a turn toward counterrevolution in Poland. The forces of imperialist reaction, particularly in the United States, make no secret of their hopes that they will succeed in weakening the socialist community. Moreover this reactionary course is now being elevated to the level of official state policy.

[Question] In his speech at the 16th CPCZ Congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev put forward constructive new ideas on the problems of European security and the limiting of the arms race on our continent. I would like to hear your opinion on this.

[Answer] The 26th CPSU Congress put forward an impressive new program for the struggle for peace and international security. The CSSR, like all the fraternal socialist countries, fully supports the Leninist foreign policy course of the Soviet state, which consistently and steadily fulfills the provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

The CSSR, together with the fraternal socialist countries and other peace-loving countries, wants Europe to become a stable zone of peace. We are located in the very center of the continent. The geographical center of Europe lies 20-30 km from Prague. In the past no major war has bypassed our country. We do not want Pershings and Tomahawks flying overhead. That is why the Soviet Union's proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile facilities in Europe by the NATO countries and the USSR, including, of course, American forward-based nuclear facilities in the region, was so timely and apposite. The moratorium could be in force until such time as a permanent treaty is concluded on limiting--or, even better, reducing--the aforementioned nuclear facilities on both sides in Europe.

There are politicians in the West who, despite the warm support for these proposals on the part of the world's peoples, are trying to assert that a moratorium would only be advantageous to the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. Of course, this is not so. And that fact has been admitted repeatedly in the West.

That is why particular importance is attached to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's statement from the platform of our congress, to the effect that the USSR proposes to interested parties that businesslike, constructive talks be held on these questions--at any level, without any preliminary conditions. If anyone has any other reasonable proposals, the Soviet Union is prepared to examine them.

The proposals put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress and developed in Prague, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed in conclusion, are a realistic, peaceful alternative to the imperialist policy of deliberate exacerbation of international tension. Our party regards these initiatives as the organic continuation and development of the CPSU peace program and as a reliable, effective path leading to the resolution of the most urgent problems of present-day international life. These initiatives accord with the interests of all peoples. Not preparations for war, but the strengthening of peace is our guide for tomorrow. For the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia and the fraternal countries, socialism means peace!

AUCCTU'S SHIBAYEV RECEIVES FRG COUNTERPART

LD150821 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Reception in AUCCTU"]

[Text] On 10 April AUCCTU chairman A.I. Shibayev received Erwin (Kristoffersen), chief of the FRG's German trade union federation international department, who is in the Soviet Union on a working visit.

Questions of the ties between the USSR and the FRG trade unions and also of the international trade union movement were discussed during the meeting, in which AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin and V. Ye. Mozhayev, chief of the AUCCTU International Division, took part.

MARCHUK RECEIVES CHAIRMAN OF FRG COMPANY

LD152336 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr, TASS--Deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, Guriy Marchuk today received the chairman of the board of West Germany's Gutehoffnungshuette, Manfred Lennings.

During the meeting the sides discussed questions of cooperation between the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, Soviet organisations and Gutehoffnungshuette.

TIKHONOV WRITES ON FRG GOVERNMENT COOPERATION

LD141110 Hamburg DPA in German 1010 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Bonn, 14 Apr (DPA)--Soviet Prime Minister N. Tikhonov describes "peaceful cooperation on our continent between countries with differing systems" as "on the whole not bad." Tikhonov stated this in a preface to a supplement to the Social Democratic VORWAERTS to be published on 16 April. In this special supplement, entitled "Soviet Union," Tikhonov underscores the "sense of reality of the Social Democratic Party, Free Democratic Party government" in Bonn. The most important thing is to expand the already existing "mutually advantageous cooperation."

KHABAROV WARNS OF NATO PLANS FOR PORTO SANTO

LD160926 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1830 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Station observer Yaroslav Khabarov commentary]

[Text] Although they are not making any special secret of the negotiations with NATO, the Portuguese authorities would rather direct public attention away from the threat created by turning yet another part of Portugal into a place of strategic importance for NATO. The fact that, in an interview in the Lisbon weekly O JORNAL, Portuguese Foreign Minister Goncalves say anything at all about the establishment of a new NATO military base near Madeira while dwelling at length on Portugal's closer cooperation with NATO is in itself very revealing. Apparently the minister was not very anxious to confirm that a new seat of international tension will emerge in an area close to the African coast as a rsult of the implementation of this plan. In fact, a new harbor will be built in Porto Santo. It will have large port facilities capable of servicing big oil tankers and warships, including U.S. aircraft and helicopter carriers.

A few days ago, Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Defence Angelo Correia confirmed the news about the building of this major harbor to the weekly O JORNAL. According to him, it might be used for both military and normal cargo transportation purposes. There are also plans to rebuild Porto Santo Airport. The new landing strip will be at least 2,640 m long, new installations will also be built to house airport and navigation services.

It is interesting to note that the plans to militarize the Madeira Archipelago are not being revealed by the Portuguese military, but rather by the Madeira regional government, which is controlled by the Social Democratic Party.

Local leaders make insistent statements about the irreversible pro-Western choice allegedly made by the inhabitants of the archipelago. Local officials claim that the building of the new NATO and U.S. naval and air base on the island of Porto Santo would provide jobs and better living conditions for the inhabitants of Maderia and Porto Santo and would also attract foreign capital for the development of the archipelago's infrastructure.

However, the following point should be made in this regard: Despite promises by NATO military circles of future aid to turn the Madeira Archipelago into a zone of NATO military presence, the Portuguese themselves will have to spend at least $100 million to improve existing port facilities on Porto Santo Island. In addition, the creation of new jobs will only lead to a deterioration in the traditional occupations of the people of Madeira.

Also, one cannot ignore the harmful influence which military installations will have on the local environment. They might lead to a gradual deterioration and even to the destruction of the island's picturesque environment. The presence of supersonic jets, oil tankers and aircraft carriers will certainly not be very pleasant for the inhabitants or tourists. The most important thing, however, is the fact that this new NATO outpost will increase the military danger to the peoples living in that area because there will be no guarantee that there will be no nuclear weapons in the new NATO and U.S. military bases.

This danger is not ignored by Madeira's neighbors in the Canary Islands, which belong to Spain. As is known, the congress of the UCD [Union of the Democratic Center]--the ruling party in Spain--approved a special resolution calling for a clause stipulating that, even in the event of Spain joining NATO, no military bases will be built in the Canary Islands.

NATO's drift southward, as reflected in the plans--dangerous for the population of Madeira--to build military bases in Porto Santo, is an indisputable threat to peace, security and the well-being of the peaceful inhabitants of the Madeira Archipelago.

ITALIAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS UZBEKISTAN

GF101346 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] The Italian trade union delegation visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet trade unions [presumably the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions], have also visited the Uzbek SSR for some time. The guests toured factories in Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara, were briefed on the organization and work of the Council of Trade Unions of the Uzbek SSR and met with (?representatives) of the trade unions. The members of the delegation also held talks with Naima Makhmudova, the chairman of the Council of Trade Unions of the Uzbek SSR. After his meeting with Naima Makhmudova, the head of the visiting delegation, (Francesco Klorotse), said that cooperation between the Soviet and Italian trade unions was (?satisfactory and fruitful).

ITALIAN WRITERS SIGN PROTOCOL IN MOSCOW

LD140940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Apr 81

[Text] A protocol on cooperation between the USSR Writers' Union and the National Syndicate of Italian Writers was signed in Moscow today. The protocol, which is valid for 2 years, envisages creative cooperation between writers of the two countries, exchange of delegations and mutual participation in bilateral and multilateral meetings.

IRANIAN MEASURES TO 'REGULATE' POLITICAL ACTIVITY

LD151351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Filippov dispatch: "Iranian Authorities' Measures"]

[Text] Ankara, 12 Apr--According to reports from Tehran, the Iranian authorities, in view of the continuing military conflict with Iraq and the intensification of subversive operations by counterrevolutionary forces and American agents, have announced "a program of measures to regulate political activities and the activity of the mass media." This says that all political parties and groups must register at the Ministry of the Interior, which is now empowered to issue authorization for activity by newly created political organizations. It is noted that all political groups have been ordered to immediately surrender firearms and ammunition in their hands.

The program bans political groups from holding demonstrations not sanctioned by the authorities, or rallies prejudicial to national and religious interests. They are categorically forbidden to stage various kinds of economic stoppages and strikes or to take part in social and political disturbances.

Newspaper publishing has been placed in the complete control of the Ministry of National Guidance, with whose consent newspapers, magazines and other forms of printed information may be published.

It is reported that, by decision of the authorities, the newspaper MIZAN, which was published by a group of supporters of former Prime Minister Bazargan, has been closed. This paper systematically published pro-Western material prejudicial to the interests of Iran, which is waging a struggle against American interference in the country's affairs and against the intrigues of the forces of international Zionism and imperialism. The paper's chief editor, Reza Sadr, who used to maintain close ties with American-Israeli agents, has been arrested.

Reports from Iran also say that a large number of Afghans who fled their country have been arrested in Mashhad, Esfahan, Zahedan and Tehran. It is noted that these immigrants have been involved in narcotics smuggling, in speculation in industrial goods and products that are in short supply, and in robberies. They have used their membership of the counterrevolutionary organizations that operated on Iran's territory against the legitimate DRA Government as cover for their criminal activities. Large sums of foreign currency, gold, valuables and illegally held weapons have been confiscated from them.

BREZHNEV, BOURGUIBA EXCHANGE GREETING MESSAGES

LD032150 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 3 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 3 Apr, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev sent a telegram to the president of the Republic of Tunisia, Habib Bourguiba, conveying sincere congratulations and the best of wishes to the president, and the wishes of prosperity and success to the friendly Tunisian people on the occasion of a remarkable day in the country's history--the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of independence.

In his reply telegram the president of the Republic of Tunisia expressed heartfelt gratitude for the congratulations, and, for his part, conveyed best wishes to Leonid Brezhnev, and wished well-being and prosperity to the Soviet people.

The telegrams express confidence that the relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Tunisia would strengthen further for the benefit of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of peace on earth and stronger international security.

SKOBELEV ANALYZES CROCKER'S MISSION TO AFRICA

LD161010 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr TASS--TASS news analyst Geliy Skobelev writes:

Chester Crocker, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Africa, today came to Pretoria, the main mint of his tour of Africa where he intends to thrash out the administration's "new approach" to African problems.

Crocker's very first steps on African soil patently showed that he came to Africa as a bearer of the hegemonistic, imperial course now being conducted by the U.S. administration in international affairs.

In the capital of Mozambique the emissary of the Department of State asserted with self-confidence, characteristic of American "neodiplomacy" that the United States" has interests in the whole of Africa and intends to defend them". President Reagan qualified the Republic of South Africa as a "friendly, allied country which is of vital significance for the West", and that statement sufficiently clearly shows what are the U.S. "interests" in Africa and what is Washington's "new approach" to African problems. The patent testimony of that are also the intentions of the White House to resume arms deliveries to the Savimbi splitter gangs, the CIA-masterminded anti-governmental conspiracy in Mozambique and a whole new number of other facts.

Crocker, visiting independent Africa, naturally did not dare to reiterate the "revelations" of his president, bound, as the ASSOCIATED PRESS stated, by the need to balance between black Africa and the Republic of South Africa which is strategically and economically important for the United States. He nevertheless admitted that Washington is interested in maintaining the status quo in the south of Africa, that is in preservation of the apartheid regime and oppression of the African population.

Obvious was one more essential element that pointed to a certain direction of Crocker's mission. It is known that the United States and its NATO allies stubbornly resist the U.S. plan of granting independence to Namibia. With their direct aid the racists recently thwarted in international conference in Geneva on this issue and now, as is clear from Crocker's words the U.S. administration, to counterbalance the U.N. plan, tries to impose upon Africans its own plan. Judging by reports of the foreign press, it mainly boils down to attempts to sink the principled solution of the problem in different sorts of preliminary "conferences" and, in the final account, to legalize the puppet regime which has already been formed under the aegis of the racists, only camouflaging it by the label of "independence" from Pretoria.

Noteworthy is the fact that the U.S. "new proposals" on Namibia came to light soon after the visit to Washington of the prime minister of the Windhoek "puppet government" millionaire racist Mudge.

Realizing that such proposals are unacceptable for the Africans, in the Department of State they prepared a draft of something like a (?commercial). Adding to [word indistinct] report, Crocker brought in his "diplomatic bag" a new proposal of American aid of 832 million dollars intended to the countries which he is to visit during the trip. The gist of the financial promise is that distribution of Washington's planned aid between separate countries is made directly dependent on the consent of each of them to the new American plan of "settlement" of the Namibian issue. This (?scheming) should be understood as a specimen of Washington's "new approach" to African problems. A new course, characterized by expansion of contacts with the racists and simultaneous toughening of the (?plank) towards independent Africa, which is camouflaged by dollar aid promises.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM MEETING

LD142252 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Questions of preparing for and holding the May Day festival in Moscow have been discussed at a meeting of a commission of the Moscow Gorkom. Propagandizing the decisions of the 26th party congress will be the main content of thematic programs of visual agitation in parks of culture and leisure, on squares and streets and in exhibition halls. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Grishin, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

KUNAYEV TAKES PART IN KAZAKHS WRITERS CONGRESS

LD150832 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Eighth Congress of Kazakhstan's writers began its work in Alma-Ata today. today. Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, is taking part in the work of the congress.

SOLOMENTSEV SPEAKS AT SARATOVSKAYA OBLAST MEETING

LD152212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Excerpt] Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was in Saratovskaya Oblast from 13 to 15 April. He spoke at a meeting of the oblast party economic aktiv which discussed the tasks for further increasing the production of grain in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. A conference of party and administrative personnel and leaders of industrial enterprises was held at which questions concerning increasing the output of consumer goods were discussed. Comrade Solomentsev visited the scientific research institute for agriculture in the southeast, acquainted himself with the work of the selection center and visited a number of farms and enterprises in the oblast.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS UKRAINIAN KOMSOMOL MEETING

LD142244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] There was a meeting today in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee with responsible Komsomol officials of the republic. Note was made of the need to attract more young workers and collective farmers into nationwide competition for the successful implementation of the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Great attention was paid to questions of organizational and political strengthening of Komsomol organizations and of raising their militancy. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the participants at the meeting.

AFP: SOVIET POLICE ARREST TWO LITUANIAN DISSIDENTS

NC151850 Paris AFP in English 1828 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr (AFP)--Vituatas Vaiciunas, 51, a member of the Lithuanian Group monitoring Soviet compliance with the Helsinki accords, and Mecislovas Juriavicius, 51, were arrested by Soviet secret police (KGB) on March 25 at (?Kaucas), Lithuania, dissident sources said here today. The KGB accused them of being involved in producing Lithuanian underground literature, the sources added. Only two of the original eight members of the Lithuanian monitoring group are still at liberty, the sources added. They named them as Ona Lukaskaite-Poshkene and Father Bronsilav Laurinavicius.

SHCHERBITSKIY ON SCIENTIFIC-INDUSTRIAL INTEGRATION

WA150600 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Mar 81 pp 1, 2

[RATAU report on speech by V. V. Shcherbitskiy at Ukrainian Academy of Sciences General Assembly in Kiev 25 March]

[Text] The outlines of the 26th CPSU Congress have entered the minds and hearts of Soviet people as an inspiring program of construction and peace. Science is assigned a tremendous role in realization of the plans outlined by the party. "The conditions in which the economy will develop in the 1980's," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed in the CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress, "make the acceleration of scientific-technical progress even more urgent." The scientists of the republic, as of the entire country, interpret the tasks put forward by the party as their vital concern and are conducting the scientific quests with new energy, endeavoring to increase its efficiency and speed up the introduction of results in practice.

The scientists of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences are rightly proud of their contribution to the development of national science. The collectives of the academy's establishments are constantly broadening and intensifying fundamental and applied research and concentrating their forces in the areas determining the development of the key sectors of the economy. The experience of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in enhancing the efficiency of scientific research and accelerating the use of its results in practice and also in developing new technology on the basis of fundamental research has been approved by the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A session of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences General Assembly was held in the republic's capital on 25 March which summed up the results of the academy's activity in 1980 and the 10th 5-Year Plan and determined the tasks of its establishments in 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses. Prominent scientists, leaders of scientific research institutes, VUZes and enterprises and representatives of the city's public assembled in the Hall of Sessions of the Kievskiy Gorkom and Obkom House of Political Education.

Comrades V.V. Shcherbitskiy, A.F. Vatchenko, I.A. Gerasimov, A.P. Lyashko, A.A. Titarenko, V.V. Fedorchuk, Yu. N. Yelchenko, A.S. Kapto and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak, I.A. Rozanov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, deputy chairmen of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, members of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Presidium and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments constituted the assembly's presidium.

The report was delivered by Academician B.Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences.

Warmly greeted by those present, the assembly was addressed by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Dear Comrades!

Each day that has elapsed since the 26th CPSU Congress demonstrates with new force the tremendous significance of this outstanding event for our party and people and for the strengthening of the forces of peace and social progress. The entire Soviet people are currently occupied with how to accomplish at a better quality and more efficiently the far-reaching tasks set in the congress's historic decisions.

As you recall, in the Central Committee report to the 26th party congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, showed comprehensively and in depth science's growing role in the accomplishment of the new tasks of communist building and determined the prospects of its further development.

Due attention is constantly paid in our republic to the work of the scientific establishments and the expansion of their base and also to a refinement of the system of control of scientific-technical progress. A Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Scientific-Technical Progress was formed and the Gosplan machinery was reinforced for this purpose. A republic Council for Coordinating Scientific Research in the Natural and Social Sciences has begun operation. The role of the scientific centers of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in the solution of regional problems is growing. Some 25 scientific research institutes and branches, including five within the system of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, were created in the last 5-year plan. The number of scientific workers and engineering-technical personnel has risen to almost 600,000. Approximately as many industrial-production personnel are employed in such a basic sector of the republic as the coal industry.

Consequently, science here has already become a major sector of the economy and is developing predominantly along the intensive path. All this is producing palpable results. In the 10th 5-Year Plan the amount of scientific research, experimental-design and production-engineering work increased by a factor of 1.5. More than 11,000 scientific-technical developments were introduced in the economy annually on average. This is also 1.5 times more than in the previous 5-year plan. The savings derived from the use of scientific achievements is increasing constantly. In 1980 they were in excess of R3 billion.

At the start of the last 5-year plan the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences General Assembly session dealt with concentrating efforts, without detracting in the least from the significance of fundamental research, on the problems whose solution would make it possible in the following few years to increase social production efficiency. The academy's scientific collectives responded to this appeal with practical work, and this was positively reflected in the results of the development of the republic's economy and also the academy's work, which was dealt with discursively in B.Ye. Paton's report.

The experience of the work of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences on enhancing the efficiency of scientific research and accelerating the use of its results in practice and also on the creation of new technology on the basis of fundamental research won, as you know, the high appraisal of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee, personally. It is also gratifying that the Electric Welding Institute imeni Ye.O. Paton was named at the 26th party congress among the foremost scientific collectives successfully accomplishing the tasks of the integration of science and production.

The noble labor of the scientists is valued highly in our country. In the last 5-year plan 108 members and corresponding members of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences had high government awards bestowed on them for outstanding achievements. As you know, the highest award of the USSR Academy of Sciences--the Gold Medal imeni M.V. Lomonosov--was bestowed on B.Ye. Paton, president of our academy.

Permit me on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and republic Supreme Soviet Presidium and Government to cordially congratulate those who received awards and to wish them strong health, inexhaustible energy and purposefulness and new creative successes and accomplishments!

Comrades! The 26th CPSU Congress set the party and people new, highly responsible tasks, which are now embodied in the 11th 5-Year Plan. We must all be profoundly aware that fulfillment of these innovatory plans will be no straightforward and easy matter. Relentless creative search and the mobilization of all our spiritual and material potential are needed, as is a fundamental breakthrough in the attitude toward introduction of the achievements of science and technology and progressive experience.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized, our party proceeds from the fact that the building of the new society without science is simply inconceivable. Under current conditions successfully solving the complex problems of increased social production efficiency, refined social relations and improved political education is only possible on the basis of the achievements of "big science." In this connection I would like today to highlight among the entire variety of tasks determining the paths of the further development

of scientific research in the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences mentioned in Comrade B.Ye. Paton's report only a few which are, in the opinion of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, particularly important for us.

It is a question of the development of progressive techniques and modern complexes and systems, I repeat, precisely machinery and mechanism complexes and systems becoming, together with an intensification of fundamental research, the leading direction in the academy's activity. The further intensification of scientific research, the more efficient interaction of science and production and the formation and implementation of target comprehensive programs are essential for their creation and, what is no less important, rapid introduction in practice. Such, comrades, is the imperious demand of life itself.

For the 11th 5-Year Plan we have already basically formulated target scientific-technical and socioeconomic programs of three levels--republic, sector and region.

Six republic comprehensive programs have been approved for the accomplishment of a number of urgent tasks in power engineering, coal and metallurgical industry and agriculture.

The "energy complex" program envisages as a basic task simultaneously with the development of atomic engineering an improvement in the fuel-energy balance thanks to a reduction in the proportion of oil and an increase in the proportion of coal. Its realization will require on the one hand great activeness on the part of the leaders of the republic Ministry of Coal Industry and, on the other, concrete, officially approved recommendations of the scientific collectives with respect to the creation of new technology and equipment for the sector. And it is very important that the academy Presidium, in conjunction with the Ukrainian Ministry of Coal Industry, considerably galvanize the efforts of the scientists and production workers for the development of fundamentally new, nontraditional methods and technological processes of coal production.

It is also necessary to seek more persistently paths of the more extensive use of coal as valuable organic raw material. In particular, the Chemistry and Chemical Technology Department should implement concrete measures to create effective methods of obtaining products of the deep processing of coal, particularly liquid hydrocarbons and fuel gas.

It is known that the problem of supplying social production with energy is becoming increasingly urgent with the expansion of its dimensions.

Together with the implementation of the strict practice of economizing on energy resources particular urgency is attached to the search for new energy sources and the creation of energy-saving technology.

A reduction in their proportional material and energy consumption should also be an obligatory requirement in the development of new types of machinery and equipment. New products should not go into production without observance of this condition. In this connection great significance is attached to questions of an increase in metal quality, the creation of new types of composition materials and progressive metal-working techniques, expansion of the use of plastics and so forth.

And whereas observance of a regime of thrift is more an organizational task, the creation of efficient economical technology is primarily a scientific task. Our academy and its institutes already have a respectable amount of process stock in this field. For this reason we would request that profound thought be given to who should be implementing which specific measures in order that this process stock might be embodied right in this current 5-year plan in real material- and energy-saving technology.

The most serious attention must be paid to the fact that "The Basic Guidelines" of the country's economic and social development envisage an increase in the manufacture of machine-building and metal-working products in 1985 by a factor of no less than 1.4 but of ferrous metal merchant bar products of only 14-17 percent compared with 1980.

The highest goal of the policy and practical activity of our party, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy observed, was and will remain a further rise in Soviet people's well-being. The food program currently being drawn up in the country will serve this goal to a large extent. The scientific-technical "agrarian complex" and "sugar" programs have been formulated and the development of a further program--"feed protein"--is envisaged in our republic.

The academy's scientists have proposed certain new methods of enhancing the quality and reducing losses of agricultural products. At the same time a marked lagging has been observed in the development of biotechnology, particularly the production of nutritive and feed protein, vitamins and so forth, and also progressive techniques of the processing of agricultural products. After all, they contain great opportunities for an increase in the efficiency of all agricultural production. For example, considerable losses of potatoes are allowed to occur during their storage and use, and this crop takes up added area and there is added expenditure of labor and resources because there are still no efficient techniques and equipment for their processing into prepared foods and finished products.

Of course, the creation in the shortest time of modern techniques of processing agricultural products is only possible given the close interaction of all scientific forces and agricultural specialists.

Comrades! The social scientists are confronted with big and crucial tasks. Proceeding from the critical remarks leveled at philosophers and economists in the CPSU Central Committee report, we have to perform work in earnest on specifying the subject matter of the research and enriching it with the new ideas and theoretical conclusions contained the congress's documents. It is necessary for this to make more effective use of the considerable potential of the academy's Social Sciences Section.

Intensive factors of economic growth and the new phenomena in the social structure, political system and national relations of the society of mature socialism, in particular, merit extended study. We also lack substantiated recommendations for an improvement in the control of social processes, a further rise in the political culture of the working people, particularly the young people, and the study of public opinion. It is necessary for this purpose to conduct and employ more extensively sociological research, which, in turn, requires the development of the appropriate procedures.

The international situation demands scientists' galvanization in the struggle against our ideological adversaries, particularly in the exposure of various anticommunist concepts, crude slander of socialism and the utterly fraudulent versions of the so-called "Soviet threat." The world must always hear the firm and truthful voice of the Soviet public and know of our conviction as to the rightness of the cause of socialism. We must promptly and cogently rebuff class enemies and all anti-Soviets.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy went on to dwell on questions connected with an improvement in the organization of the scientific quest itself and the intensification of scientific research. It is fitting to recall in this connection, he said, that the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress and the recent meeting of the republic party aktiv emphasized the need for the accelerated development of science's experimental-production base and also an improvement in the activity of the planning-design and production engineering institutes. The appropriate organizations were instructed to develop concrete proposals. But today I would like to put the questions from a somewhat different angle. For example, are the paths of scientific quest always the optimal paths? Are emerging problems being solved sufficiently comprehensively? Has all potential been commissioned here?

I think you will agree that there cannot be a simple answer to these questions. But it is known that parallelism and duplication in research is to be observed in the academy, as before. Thus, for example, three institutes are developing the techniques of obtaining synthetic diamonds. An even larger number of institutes, essentially not coordinating their actions, is working in the sphere of the hardening of metals.

The semiconductor and physics institutes are studying the same class of semiconductors. It would also be possible to organize cooperation in the work of the enterprises and organizations of the academy's institutes which are involved in instrument production.

And one further observation. It is known that a most important indicator of the fruitfulness of scientific research is its economic efficiency. The R1.5 billion obtained in the 10th 5-Year Plan from the introduction of the developments of the academy's scientists speak for themselves. However, the disturbing fact is that far from all the institutes made a contribution to this corresponding to their potential. Practically half of the entire saving was created by only four institutes: electric welding, materials technology, cybernetics and superhard materials. The remaining 60 scientific collectives accounted for the other half. No comment necessary, as they say.

There are various reasons for this. One is that certain scientists and entire institutes sometimes orient themselves in their work not toward the creation of fundamentally new technology and techniques but toward a partial refinement of existing technology.

Obviously, we must undertake in greater depth the concentration of efforts in the areas where the academy's institutes occupy the leading positions and, together with the institutes' specialization, extend the composite nature of the research and remove parallelism. Proceeding from the requirements of the republic's economy, the Academy of Sciences Presidium should, perhaps, more boldly set individual institutes or groups of institutes specific important tasks and determine those responsible for these tasks and the time of their accomplishment. Undoubtedly, this will require great maneuverability of personnel and resources, the creation of mobile scientific groups and the selection of leaders who by their scientific authority and organizing potential are capable of insuring the accomplishment of the set tasks.

A few words about the training of scientific personnel. Undesirable trends have become noticeable in this important area in the academy. I refer to the considerable decline in the number of persons defending doctoral and candidate's theses and also a drop in the effectiveness of the training of young scientists through graduate study given the shortage of specialists of the highest qualifications in a number of areas determining the future of scientific-technical progress. This situation can only be explained by shortcomings both in the selection of the competitors and their scientific leaders.

I would also like to touch on the following question. At the present time the work relations among scientists of the academy, the VUZs and the sectorial institutes are as yet insufficiently subordinated to the rapid accomplishment of key scientific and practical tasks. The role of the collectives which occupy foremost positions in the solution of urgent problems should be considerably greater, we believe, in the development of such relations and the coordination of actions. Precisely they are called on to contribute to the surmounting of interdepartmental barriers. The more so in that we have good examples of what excellent results are produced by the interaction of sectorial and academic science.

Just take the work cooperation of the All-Union Scientific Research and Design-Engineering Institute of the Pipe Industry with the academy's establishments. It is mutually enriching to each of the parties and is making an active contribution to reducing the gap between the leading edge of scientific quest and the real use of new ideas in practice. Such cooperation multiplies the forces of the scientific collectives.

As far as the interaction of the scientific organizations and production collectives in the achievement of the final goal is concerned, the initiative here should primarily be that of the ministries and departments. We have a right to expect from the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education, All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences Southern Department and the republic's sectorial ministries and departments broad creative cooperation. A more active position here should also be occupied by the Ukrainian Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Scientific-Technical Progress.

Concerning the work of the scientific establishments' party organizations, they have grown numerically and strengthened organizationally in recent years. The institutes and other establishments of the academy currently have 13,646 communists--3,215 persons or almost one-third more than 5 years ago. It is fitting to point out that in the republic as a whole the number of communists has risen 11.7 percent in this time.

It is the direct duty of the party organizations to display constant concern for an increase in the efficiency of scientific research and exercise supervision in business-like manner of the fulfillment of work in their collectives on the republic, sectorial and regional programs. It is essential for this purpose to strengthen direct contacts with the party committees of the industrial enterprises and ministries and accomplish in concert the tasks of the accelerated introduction of scientific achievements in production. And it is necessary to continue to display concern for the increased influence of each party member in the collective and for the consistent realization of Lenin's principles of the selection, placement and training of personnel and its Marxist-Leninist conditioning.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said in conclusion:

The recent Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum approved organizational-political measures with respect to implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU and 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses. The republic's scientists have an important and responsible role in implementation of these measures. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee expresses confidence that the scientific collectives of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences will continue to persistently multiply their contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks of the 5-year plan and will work even better for the good of our people and our socialist motherland.

FIRST CSA SPRING SOWING REPORT FOR 1981 RECEIVED

LD152318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Today, our editorial offices received the first report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration for this year on the progress of sowing work. Spring crops occupy more than 14 million hectares; grain crops have been sown over more than one-half of this area. Sowing work is currently in progress in all of the union republics, except Estonia. It is being carried out at early dates. The sown area is now three times greater than in the middle of April last year. In the majority of areas the weather conditions are favorable for sowing.

A considerable volume of work has already been completed on many late crop plantations--cotton has been sown over almost 2 million hectares, and in some oblasts of Uzbekistan the sowing of cotton fields has already been completed. Sugar beets have been sown over more than 1 million hectares, and the largest volume of this work has been carried out in the Ukraine. Along with the sowing of grain crops, work is also being carried out in the country on flax, potatoes, vegetables and a number of other crop plantations.

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS FOR 13-15 APRIL

LD160752 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 13-15 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

13 April

Mass farm work has begun in the European USSR with the arrival of warm weather. In the Ukraine sugar beet are being sown in all areas. Potato planting has begun in southern Belorussia. Early grain crops are being sown in Kurskaya Oblast. Spring farm work has begun in Sakhalinskaya Oblast. (0400 GMT)

Sugar beet are being sown with a high quality of work in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, where farmers have pledged to sell the state 632,000 tons this year. (0600 GMT)

Cotton has been sown on two-thirds of the allotted area in Uzbekistan. Despite frequent rain, the rate of sowing is mounting. The spring field campaign has started in the southern Non-Chernozem Zone in the RSFSR. Spring grains--barley and oats--are being sown in Bryanskaya Oblast. A Bryanskaya Oblast official reports that corn will be sown on 80,000 hectares. Intermediate and resown fodder crops will cover almost 40,000 hectares. After a drop in lupine production in recent years because of unfavorable conditions, a new variety, (Bystrorastuchchiy-4) has been developed. Lupine is to be sown on 60,000 hectares this year. The potato pledge is 1.8 million tons. (1000 GMT)

Early grain crop sowing has started in Volgogradskaya Oblast. This year more than 2 million hectares are to be sown to early grains. Sowing of early spring crops has ended in southern Rostovskaya Oblast. Farms are preparing the soil for intertilled crops and are looking after the winter sowings in Salskiy Rayon. (1500 GMT)

Over 4,500 vehicles will take part in spring sowing in Kokchetavskaya Oblast. Preparations for the sowing have virtually been completed. Grain growers have pledged to sell 2.115 million tons this year. (2300 GMT)

14 April

Spring sowing is now in progress in twelve union republics. Sowing preparations have been virtually completed in Kokchetavskaya Oblast. Wheat will occupy more than 2 million hectares there, with one-quarter of the area being sown to the new, high-yield locally bred varieties, Tselinnaya-21 and Omskaya-9. (0600 GMT)

All farms in the Ukraine are sowing. The 7 millionth hectare has been planted. Much land has been alloted to a new, highly productive spring barley which will provide a large part of fodder. (0800 GMT)

Lipetskaya Oblast has started sowing early grain crops. (0900 GMT)

15 April

Sowing is now under way in Semipalatinskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan. This year the oblast's growers are to sow 1.1 million hectares with grain crops. To date Kazakhstan's growers have sown spring crops on 1.2 million hectares, which is 400,000 hectares more than by this time last year. Growers in Kurganskaya Oblast are treating seeds with electricity before sowing. This treatment raises yields. (0600 GMT)

Cottongrowers in various rayons of Tashauzskaya Oblast in north Turkmenia have started sowing work. Sowing is being carried out in difficult conditions due to changeable weather and machine operators are striving to use every hour of good weather. (0800 GMT)

Machine operators in Rostovskaya Oblast have already sown one-third of the area allocated to spring grain and leguminous crops. The rate of sowing is much higher than last year's, winter grain crops in the oblast occupy nearly 2 million hectares. (1030 GMT)

SHEVARNADZE ATTENDS LAND RECLAMATION MEETING

LD151040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Summary] By now, the total area under irrigation in Georgia amounts to nearly 400,000 hectares. This was divulged today at a conference of Georgian land reclamation workers, which was addressed by Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources.

"Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the conference."

BRIEFS

KHABAROVSK POULTRY FACTORY--Recently the director of the Khabarovsk broiler poultry factory revealed that workers at the factory have pledged to produce and sell some 8,650 tons of meat to the state, 21 percent of all meat to be produced in Khabarovskiy Kray during 1981. The Khabarovsk broiler poultry factory handles 10.5 million broiler chickens per year and is one of three in the Soviet Union. The others are located near Leningrad and Moscow. Last year the Khabrovsk factory, which is located in the microrayon of (Nekrasovka), sold 7,056 tons of meat to the state, although it had pledged to produce only 6,650 tons. This year the factory hopes to produce some 9,000 tons of meat, although the plan requirement is only 8,650 tons. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 1215 GMT 8 Apr 81 SK]

LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1264 EARTH SATELLITE REPORTED

LD151526 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 15 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 15 Apr, TASS--The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1264 was launched in the Soviet Union today. The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed to continue the space exploration programme.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution--90.5 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth (apogee)--411 km, the minimum distance from the surface of the earth (perigee)--216 km, the inclination of the orbit--70.4 degrees.

Aboard the sputnik there are also a radio system for precise measurement of the elements of the orbit, a radio-telemetric system to transmit back to earth data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally. The coordination-computing centre is processing the incoming information.

MEDICAL, OTHER EXPERIMENTS ABOARD ORBITAL COMPLEX

LD141102 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 14 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 14 Apr, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from the flight control center: Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh ended their first month of work on board the Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4 research complex.

This morning, the cosmonauts prepared scientific apparatuses for another cycle of geophysical experiments with the object of getting information for various branches of the national economy. They also have to make a series of measurements of beams of gamma-radiation and charged particles with the use of the small-size gamma telescope "Yelena."

In the recent days the crew regularly conducted observations and photographed various regions of the earth and the world ocean under a programme of investigating natural resources and studying environment. Photo surveys were taken over the Atlantic Ocean, the Caspian Sea, Kazakhstan and Central Asian republics.

Yesterday, the crew conducted a medical check-up. Using the multi-function clinical device "Polinom-2M", "Reograph" and "Beta" instruments the commander and the flight-engineer investigated the cardiovascular system and conducted a medical-biological experiment to study the dynamic of changes of the composition of gas media inside the station.

Another technological experiment was ended in the "Splav" electro-heating furnace, which was conducted with the object of obtaining crystals of lead-zinc and bismuth-antimony metallic compounds in conditions of microgravitation.

The medical check-up showed that Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh retain high working ability and feel well.

CEREMONY MARKS 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF GAGARIN FLIGHT

LD150859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 3

[TASS report: "In the Orbits of Progress: Ceremony Devoted to Cosmonautics Day and the 20th Anniversary of Man's First Space Flight"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet people and all progressive mankind are marking a noteworthy date--the 20th anniversary of the world's first space flight, carried out by USSR citizen Yuriy Alekseyevich Gagarin.

This unforgettable event marked the beginning of the space age in mankind's history. Gagarin's legendary "Vostok" opened up new horizons in our knowledge of the universe, laying the foundations for planned exploration and conquest of outer space.

This bright event also illuminated this year's holiday in honor of the conquerors of space. A ceremonial session of the capital's public was held in the House of the Unions Hall of Columns on 10 April to mark Cosmonautics Day and the 20th anniversary of the launching of the first manned spaceship, the "Vostok," with Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR Yu.A. Gagarin on board. Taking part were scientists, and designers working in the sphere of space exploration and space rocket technology, cultural figures and servicemen of the capital's garrison.

In the Presidium were M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.F. Sizov, chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; CPSU Central Committee section chiefs Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov and I.F. Dmitriyev; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee; pilot-cosmonauts of the USSR, leaders of the USSR Academy of Sciences, ministries and departments, frontrunners at enterprises and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations.

The session was opened by L.A. Borisov, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

With great enthusiasm, those present elected a Presidium of Honor consisting of the CPSU central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A report was delivered to those present by Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA INTERVIEWS SOVIET COSMONAUT

AU151702 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Apr 81 p 6

[PRAVDA editor Arnost Bak interview with Soviet Cosmonaut Vitaliy Savastianov: "Space--an Important Worksite for the National Economy"--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Has Soviet cosmonautics also considered utilizing a space shuttle?

[Answer] Orbital modular space stations [kozmicke orbitalne modulovane stanice], which are the new generation of technology with which to conquer space, with unequivocal emphasis on its utilization for the peaceful needs of the national economy, no longer exist only on drawing boards. The modular stations will make it possible to mutually connect, in orbit, specialized laboratory complexes of a production character, or, if you want, small space cities with production and recreation zones.

[Question] Could you be more specific?

[Answer] For example, within the complex of mutually connected stations, crystals will be grown which under weightless conditions grow several times faster than on earth and are 10-times larger than those acquired on earth. They have another irreplaceable property unattainable on earth, they are superpure.

We have proved that in orbit it is also possible to effectively produce superpure and highly effective medicines. We are already producing unique alloys for use in technically unique machines designed, for example, to create an artificial intellect. These and other workshops will be located in modular stations.

During our flight with Petr Klimuk, we already proved with tests that an accurately directed laser is an excellent conductor, for example for transmitting energy which--and I firmly believe this--will be produced by stationary space solar powerplants already in this century.

We are also thinking--on a long range basis--of a reusable space shuttle. However, at present detailed calculations confirm that from the viewpoint of utilizing space for mankind's peaceful purposes, and therefore will build large modular orbital stations suitable for a longer stay of dozens of specialists, and for this purpose our transport techniques are more suitable. Using the space shuttle will be more effective only for a short-term investigation of a certain phenomena or subjects, and only when new, stronger and cheaper materials are invented.

KOLDUNOV INTERVIEWED ON AIR DEFENSE POLICY

LD160753 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 81 p 6

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent interview with Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of Air Defense Forces and deputy minister of defense, pegged to Air Defense Forces Day: "Guarding the Clear Sky"]

[Excerpt] Question: The rhythm of life in our country is governed by the mobilizing influence of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Please tell us about the activities of the Air Defense Forces.

Answer: The Air Defense Forces' soldiers and sergeants, warrant officers, officers and generals have embraced the party's plans for the forthcoming 5-year period and for the period through 1990 and wholeheartedly support the CPSU's Leninist course. Military councils, commanders, political organizers and party and Komsomol organizations are helping the troops to study in depth the tenets of the report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the other materials and decisions of the congress.

The report contains important generalizations and conclusions which enrich all of us with a class, Marxist-Leninist understanding of the complex phenomena of present-day social life.

Like the other branches of the armed forces the Air Defense Forces were deeply grateful for Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's high rating of the Soviet Armed Forces' role at the congress. Most of today's troops have grown up and entered the service since the war and have not endured the ordeals which fell to the lot of their fathers and grandfathers. But they are worthy replacements. Bold, ardently devoted to the motherland and their people and dedicated to the party's ideals, today's troops are diligently mastering the formidable equipment and weapons and are ready to do their constitutional duty whatever the conditions. Thus they were educated by the party and the Komsomol.

We place the main accent on practical fulfillment of the party congress decisions and are seeking ways of further improving combat readiness, the standard of combat and political training and the coordination of combat teams and crews and of improving the control of units and subunits.

The creative, businesslike atmosphere which has filled the country since the party congress creates favorable conditions for the fulfillment of the tasks facing the Air Defense Forces and the socialst pledges we have adopted.

Question: Recently there has been a marked increase in the activity of opponents of detente and arms limitation. This means we have to keep our powder dry. What is the structure of our Air Defense Forces today and what is their combat capability?

Answer: The development of modern means of air attack and the aggressive countries' desire to deploy them in direct proximity to the borders of the USSR and our allies demands that the Air Defense Forces constantly improve their technical facilities and their personnel's competence.

The basis of the country's air defense firepower are the anti-aircraft missile forces armed with missile complexes capable of destroying aerial targets flying at supersonic speed, in the stratosphere and at minimum altitude.

The missile-carrying fighter aviation is equipped with supersonic and all-weather interceptor aircraft with missiles and radar.

Radio troops assigned to conduct radar reconnaissance and supply the anti-aircraft missile forces and fighter aviation with information are an important part of our branch of the armed forces. Controlling modern air defense facilities in rapidly changing and dynamic battle conditions is a very complex task. Therefore our forces make wide use of automatic control systems ensuring optimal decisions and the fullest exploitation of the forces' potential.

The Air Defense Forces are constant combat readiness forces obliged at any time and in any conditions to repel a strike by a strong and well-equipped enemy. Therefore the chief job for commanders and political organizers is to ensure the constant combat readiness of units and subunits, the high competence of the personnel and the ability to destroy the aerial enemy using a variety of means of attack.

During combat training the Air Defense Forces are refining methods of destroying aircraft and pilotless weapons operating within a wide range of altitudes and speeds and carrier planes before they launch air-to-ground missiles. Exercises carried out are held under conditions close to real battle conditions.

The targets' rapid approach, the extensive area involved and the rapidly changing and intensive nature of combat mean that the Air Defense Forces have to make the most of every second and all control organs and components have to be efficient and sure in their work.

Constant combat readiness is a concrete concept. It means above all that personnel must have fine moral and combat qualities and every soldier must take up his position quickly and immediately spring into action. These qualities are daily instilled in subunits, teams and crews on combat watch in firing positions, at airfields, radar consoles and command centers.

ARMY, NAVY BILLETING, MAINTENANCE MEETING HELD

LD100833 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Apr 81 p 2

[Report by Col Eng L. Kulikov: "Efficiency and Quality Are the Main Factors"]

[Excerpts] A conference of Soviet Army and Navy billeting and maintenance organs' workers has been held. Lt Gen Eng A. Fedorov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense Main Billeting and Maintenance Directorate, delivered a report on work results of the 10th 5-Year Plan and tasks for the new 5-year period in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

The conference was attended by Col Gen N. Shestopalov, USSR deputy minister of defense for construction and billeting of troops; Air Force Col Gen V. Loginov, air force deputy commander in chief for rear services and thus chief of air force Rear Services; Col Gen A. Zvartsev, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense Main Cadre Directorate; and Col Gen V. Bychenko, chief of the military construction units Political Directorate.

MILITARY PRESS URGED TO EXPLAIN PARTY TASKS

LD150907 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Important Task of Military Press"]

[Excerpts] It has to be remarked that a wavering approach [raskachka] is still to be seen among certain editorial collectives of district, group and fleet newspapers and that published materials are poorly linked with life and with the tasks being resolved by personnel at the present stage. Propagandizing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and struggling for their implementation means making full use of the extensive arsenal of Soviet party journalism and seeking to ensure that the printed work strikes an impassioned and emotional note and is a summons to conscientious military work. The military press is called upon to clearly explain the tasks the party congress set Soviet servicemen, to demonstrate by the example of the best units, ships and subunits how they should be resolved, to profoundly analyze the state of affairs and to promote in every possible way the introduction into the everyday practice of troops and navy forces of leading experience of training and education and of the organization of socialist competition.

One important and crucial direction in the activity of newspapers and magazines to explain the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, theoretical propositions and documents is the preparation and publication of material to assist the students and leaders of Marxist-Leninist training and political study groups, students of party schools and universities of Marxism-Leninism, and agitators and propagandists.

Material vividly and comprehensively revealing the increase in the party's leading role under conditions of developed socialism, the great strength of the friendship among the USSR peoples, the advantages of our Soviet way of life, the components of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential and the social activeness of army and navy servicemen must occupy a central place in the military press.

Principled and constructive criticism and self-criticism play a great role in the struggle to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Military newspapers and journals are called upon to boldly reveal shortcomings in the organization of the training and education process, to struggle resolutely against formalism in socialist competition and violations of our moral norms, and to ensure that their articles are effective.

All the acuteness and complexity of the present international situation must be shown on the basis of specific facts, and it is necessary to resolutely expose the lies and slander of enemy propaganda, the antipopular nature of bourgeois ideology, and the agressiveness of imperialism, which is cranking up the arms race war preparations. Every Soviet serviceman must clearly realize how dangerous the present foreign policy course of the Washington administration and the Beijing rulers is to the fate of peace and the cause of socialism and democracy, and must be profoundly aware of his personal responsibility for the motherland's security and of the need for constant vigilance and combat readiness.

The military press has a lofty vocation--to help commanders and political workers to train steadfast and courageous servicemen deeply dedicated to the party cause and to their socialist motherland. As the 26th CPSU Congress noted, it is the duty of every journalist to regard every newspaper or magazine article, every television or radio program as a serious conversation with people who expect not only a truthful and prompt account of the facts but also profound analysis and serious generalizations.

"Our party," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress, "has great confidence in the thousands-strong detachment of Soviet journalists and greatly values their difficult work. Of course, we are all interested in ensuring that our mass news and propaganda media are always a true platform for party and nationwide public opinion."

All that the military press has done today to propagandize and explain the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and documents is only the start of great and responsible work. It is the honorable duty and combat task of military journalists to convey the party's ideas to servicemen and to mobilize them to fulfill the tasks arising from the congress decisions and to increase the vigilance and combat readiness of the army and navy.